



Riot in Belfast after latest army swoop

By SIMON WINCHESTER

Four hundred miles from the peace and civility of Chequers, Northern Ireland—the subject of all yesterday's talking—has had another bad day, caught with rioting, shooting, and armed robbery.

In Belfast the official IRA staged a defiant display of military readiness at the funeral of two Republican volunteers killed by their own bomb in the city last week.

The troubles of the day began around 5 a.m. when, in what some people see as supreme display of mistiming, bearing in mind the Chequers talks, soldiers began rounding up more men in Belfast for possible internment.

Three PMs to continue talks

By IAN AITKEN

Mr Heath's talks with Mr Faulkner and Mr Lynch are to be resumed this morning for 6½ hours spent yesterday in the search for a formula capable of cooling tempers in Northern Ireland.

In spite of a total blackout of news relating to the talks, it was clear that the three men were drawing some comfort from the fact that there had been no early showdown and that the three men intend to go on talking. A verdict in Whitehall was far so good.

First step towards improving the atmosphere on the issue of internment has already been taken. An advisory committee charged with examining the cases of those understood to have been in the work last Saturday, the signs are that it will complete its task speedily.

The committee—an appeals body consisting of two judges, a Catholic and a senior civil servant—was set up under the provisions of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Powers) Act. The British Government has assured that committee will consider the case of each of the 219 internees, irrespective of whether they are a direct personal appeal or not their internment.

The question of detention and internment without trial, introduced early last month by the British Government, has not yet received the approval of the Home Secretary, Mr Maudling, is expected to occupy a significant place on the agenda for the Chequers talks. Non-violent Catholic opposition groups in Ulster—notably the Social Democratic and Labour Party—have refused to take part in constitutional talks until the internees are released.

It became clear at the weekend that the British Government regards the participation of the SDLP in such talks as the essential precondition for any real progress in communal reconciliation. Mr Heath will therefore probably be seeking at Chequers to agree a formula on internment which will enable Mr Lynch to promise his cooperation in getting the SDLP to the negotiating table without simultaneously precipitating a Unionist rebellion and the fall of Mr Faulkner's Government.

The speedy start to the work of the appeals tribunal is an important factor in the creation of a suitable atmosphere for these discussions. It is expected that the work of the tribunal will result in the release of a significant number of the internees, whose confinement was confirmed by Mr Faulkner on an individual basis earlier this month.

Significantly, however, Conservative Party officials have now begun to mention the dread phrase "direct rule" as a possible course of action for British Ministers. The right-wing adherents in the Unionist Party seek to block any further progress.

Since no one doubts that Mr Faulkner is the last Prime Minister of an autonomous Northern Ireland Government, this attitude clearly implies that Whitehall is ready in the last resort to take full power to govern the Six Counties.

At the same time, it was apparent in Whitehall that Ministers are prepared to examine a number of half-way houses between the continued autonomy of Ulster and the assumption of direct rule by Westminster. One of the most attractive of these—in the eyes of some Ministers who are tired of carrying the responsibility for the activities of the Faulkner Government—would entail the adoption of full responsibility for security by Whitehall.

Alan Smith writes: Mr Lynch has a twofold task during the talks. He is not only the spokesman of the Irish Republic but also of the elected representatives of the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland who are not at the conference table. Part of his task is to help to find a formula which will allow the Social Democratic and Labour Party to take part in talks either under the Maudling formula or in some future framework.

This is, however, a brief he cannot claim to represent them, and does not wish to. But it would be a considerable diplomatic triumph if he could ease the way for them to take part in constructive talks.

Mr Lynch was also prepared to discuss with Mr Faulkner and Mr Heath a new formulation of the British Government's constitutional guarantee for Northern Ireland. It is known that the Government is thinking of re-drafting the 1920 and 1949 legislation. Mr Lynch's attitude is that reformulation will be necessary if the Government of Northern Ireland is to be re-structured to allow the minority a permanent and guaranteed role.

But this must be done, in his view, in such a way that he can give the new formula his blessing. If a clause which refers to the rights of self-determination of the people of Northern Ireland is written into a new formula, it must be worded so that it recognises not only the legitimate desire of the majority to remain an integral part of the UK, but also the legitimate aspiration of the minority to opt out.



Lady Fleming: 'I'm guilty'

Lady Fleming seen above arriving outside the Athens courthouse for her military trial yesterday pleaded guilty to charges of sharing in a plot to free Alexandros Panagoulis, a Greek political prisoner. "I believe that Panagoulis is being tortured in an inhuman way," she said. "He stayed handcuffed for months and staged repeated hunger strikes. I wished very much to do something to liberate him."

The president pointed out that Panagoulis, who attempted to assassinate the Premier, was sentenced to death but that the sentence was not carried out. "It would have been an act of mercy to have executed him instead of prolonging his torture," Lady Fleming said.

Lady Fleming added: "May be I have grown old but I woke up in the middle of the night because I kept thinking of Panagoulis being tortured. There has been no organisation to help Panagoulis escape. It has been the friendship of Andronikopoulos for him and my sympathy for an unknown person."

In Rome, Panagoulis's brother reported that his mother had been arrested in Athens as she left home to attend the trial of Lady Fleming and four others. Mr Stathis Panagoulis said, "It is not known where she has been taken."—Reuters.

Lady Fleming denies Communist link, page 3

Russians' nuclear blast puts Nixon in dilemma

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Defence Correspondent

The Russians yesterday detonated what may have been the biggest underground nuclear explosion. Swedish scientists at the Uppsala Seismological Institute calculated that it occurred on the arctic island of Novaya Zemlya just after 6 a.m. The institute's director said the shock wave measured 6.7 on the Richter scale—the equivalent of "several million tons" of TNT, or a major earth tremor.

On the far side of the Arctic Ocean, President Nixon had just landed in Anchorage, Alaska, to be greeted by hundreds of demonstrators protesting against a comparable American underground test planned for next month on Amchitka in the Aleutian Islands. Mr Nixon was in Anchorage to meet Emperor Hirohito of Japan.

The Emperor, aged 70, seemed to find it enough to cope with the blast of welcoming American trumpets and the thunder of the ceremonial gun salute without worrying about Russian seismic shock waves. But the coincidence is fascinating if only because it shows up the dilemma facing President Nixon over the Amchitka test. He must decide in the next few days whether to proceed with it against vociferous opposition, which includes the Japanese Government, or write off the \$70 to \$80 millions spent on its preparation.

The Amchitka explosion is known as Project Cannikin and will be equivalent to about five million tons of TNT, by far the largest conducted by the United States. It is believed to be a test of the warhead designed for the Spartan anti-ballistic missile, the long-range element of the American Safeguard ABM system, and designed to cripple attacking enemy missiles in space by bombarding them with X-rays.

The campaign against Cannikin has included official protest from Canada as well as Japan. Protesters point out that Amchitka lies on the unstable seismic belt which swings up the eastern shore of the Pacific, along the Aleutian Islands and down the western shore to Japan. They fear the explosion could trigger off an earthquake which might cause a tidal wave across the Pacific.

Scientists and fishermen are also concerned about the destruction of wild life or the contamination of the fishing grounds near by. The United States Atomic Energy Commission has so far been unable to contradict any of these anxious forecasts, although similar fears about a much smaller, 1.2 megaton, test on Amchitka two years ago proved unfounded.

President Nixon has also been confronted with a substantial body of authoritative scientific opinion in the United States which argues that Cannikin is of only marginal technical value, and not worth the risk. This view is based on the switch in the American anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system from the defence of large city areas to the pinpoint targets provided by the silos that contain the United States' deterrent offensive intercontinental missiles. The smaller the target area, the smaller the warhead required.

A decision to proceed with this test in the face of this opposition is going to make President Nixon unpopular. Yet the Russian test could harden the advice of those who have been telling him that he cannot afford to show signs of hesitation at this stage in the nuclear arms race at least until the outcome of the adjourned Strategic Arms Limitation Talks is known.

The Russians' testing schedule is likely to have been prepared up to a year in advance. It is quite normal for them to set off a big explosion during the autumn. There was one apparently a little smaller last October.

Yesterday's test might have been part of a programme to develop more compact warheads or to arm one of the two new types of long range missiles that the Pentagon's analysts claim the Russians may be building. Even if the timing of the bang was coincidental, the Russians must surely have been aware that its political shock waves would be felt in Alaska.

"Last ditch" plan unworkable, page 4

Expulsions may buy Heath time

By MICHAEL LAKE

A consequence of the action by Britain against 105 Soviet diplomats will almost certainly be the postponement, perhaps until 1973, of the proposed conference on European security.

After the East-West agreement on Berlin and the cordial talks between the Soviet leader, Mr Brezhnev, and the West German Chancellor, Herr Brandt, it was hoped the conference would take place next year.

The exact timing will depend on how long Britain and Russia take to pick up the pieces after the tit-for-tat trail now being blazed. It will also depend on the British Government's determination that Britain should first be firmly entrenched as full members of the Common Market; and as such have had full discussions on European foreign and defence posture with the US, France and West Germany.

Such discussions will have to await the US Presidential election next year and are likely then to be at summit level. Some observers believe a meeting between Mr Heath, President Pompidou, and the next US President would be devoted to European nuclear planning. But the West Germans would also play an important rôle.

In this context the feeling among the Soviet Union's Warsaw Pact allies is that Mr Heath has successfully bought himself another year before facing up to a major negotiation with the Soviet bloc.

Britain, like other Western governments, has always been aware of vigorous Soviet Intelligence activity, the argument goes. The timing of the expulsions therefore stems not just from the defection of a KGB general but from a culmination of rapid developments on the East-West front which were out of step with Mr Heath's European timetable.

The issue will be raised at next week's Labour Party Conference in Brighton. The Shadow Foreign Secretary, Mr Healey, is expected to demand to what extent the expulsions may be used as a pretext to block the movement towards détente in Europe, and specifically to undermining Herr Brandt's Ostpolitik. The West German Chancellor's policy worries a good many conservatives both in Britain and West Germany.

In the months ahead Eastern European governments will be chilly towards Britain although there will be no direct action by Warsaw Pact governments against British diplomats. Also excluded is the idea that the Soviet Union may demand that a certain number of British officials should be expelled from every capital in the bloc.

Nevertheless the Communist regimes will feel it necessary to show solidarity with the Soviet Union by making it clear to Britain that doors which have progressively begun to open will be closed again. Contacts in the Eastern capitals will become suddenly remote although this policy is unlikely to hamper normal trading relations.

Relations with other Western European countries, however, are expected to pursue their present trend. Negotiations between East and West Germany will, as usual, be determined directly by Bonn and Moscow. Diplomatic relations between Bonn and Budapest will be established if Moscow approves.

But the Soviet tactic of dividing NATO will backfire if things go too far. If too successful or too clumsy in isolating Britain she will draw the NATO countries closer together and encourage the conservatives in Europe who oppose Mr Brezhnev's policy of détente.

British supporters of détente—and this will emerge at the Labour conference—will argue that the real enemies of Mr Brezhnev's diplomatic offensive are his own intelligence staff who have again been too enthusiastic.

Patrick Keasley adds: As far as can be determined, none of them will emerge at the Labour conference—will argue that the real enemies of Mr Brezhnev's diplomatic offensive are his own intelligence staff who have again been too enthusiastic.

Turn to back page, col. 6



A penny for a memory

STALGIA has given the designer a £55 million business. Over 53 millions worth old pennies and nearly 22.5 millions worth of threepenny bits have not been returned the Mint although they used to be legal tender until August 31. The Decimal Currency Board, which was set up yesterday, believes most of the coins have been put as souvenirs of the past.

Bacall show

AUREN BACALL, aged 45, a widow of Humphrey Bogart, is to appear in a new production of the Broadway musical "Applause" next summer.

Secrets charge

RIOR Hussein-Abdoorader 31, a civil servant of Anson Road, Cricklewood, London, as remained in custody at Bow Street yesterday on a charge under the Official Secrets Act. It was alleged that he obtained an article at Portsmouth on February 22 which might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

Bodell wins

ACK BODELL regained the British heavyweight boxing title, and won the European and Commonwealth titles as well, at the Empire Pool, Wembley last night. He outboxed the young champion, Joe Bugner, who won only one round. John Rodda, page 3.

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Strike court judges



Mr Justice Donaldson (left) and Mr Justice Brightman who have been appointed to sit with Lord Thomson (right) in the Industrial Relations Court. Report, back page

Blue Nun and the Good Life.

Callas at the Opera. Supper at the White Tower. Holidays on the Costa Smeralda.

To some people, the good life is second nature. And when these people order wine, they ask for Blue Nun.

It's a crisp Rhine wine. With a cool elegance that goes with every meal.

Slightly chilled, Blue Nun turns a lovely day into a beautiful way of life.

SICHEL'S BLUE NUN ENTERTAINS RIGHT THROUGH THE MEAL

McNamara throws a challenge to developed world

From HELLA PICK: Washington, September 27

Wealth and power, and the ranks of the underdeveloped countries were present this morning for the speeches opening the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and of the World Bank.

The atmosphere was slightly more relaxed than many had feared: after all the Group of 10, the richest banking nations, had agreed over the weekend that they were ready to start negotiating towards a return to greater stability. But, there are still many high hurdles, as was made clear in the speeches.

Trading partners determined

From our Correspondent: Washington, September 27

France must agree to a substantial revaluation of the franc before there can be much hope of pegging Common Market exchange rates and reviving the abortive project for EEC economic and monetary union.

Senior German sources here are enthusiastic that France has gained far too great advantage over Germany during the recent exchange rate upheaval, and estimated that it amounts to something approaching a 30 per cent devaluation of the French franc against the mark. This differential will have to be reduced significantly before Germany will agree to a system under which EEC exchange rates are pegged within only narrowly fluctuating margins and the differential closed progressively over a 10-year period, as had been envisaged in the original monetary union project.

That project was put into abeyance before it was even started. The first steps to be taken under the project coincided with the German decision last April to float the mark and with the beginning of the present monetary crisis. Since then there have been proposals by the Benelux countries that the EEC currencies should be pegged and float jointly against the other world currencies until a general realignment is achieved. Germany, France, and Italy, each for different reasons, rejected this proposal. France still shows no sign of wanting to take the German advice.

In any case, German sources are arguing that Britain, whose surplus now is second only to Japan, must accept a higher revaluation of sterling than the three to four per cent which is the Treasury's aim. The Germans feel that there must of course be a major appreciation of the value of the yen. West Germany's industry must accept a higher Japanese competition, especially if Japan were to lose some of its newest outlets. Germany wants to make quite sure that Japan will not become too dangerous a competitor in other markets, and especially in the German market itself.

Gaullists gain in Senate election

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, September 27

The complete results of Sunday's senatorial elections show the Gaullist UDR party comfortably in the lead, with a notable advance by M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republicans, who retain their identity within it. Of the 14 seats won by the majority, eight have gone to Independent Republicans, bringing their representation up from five to 13.

The real significance of the party political elements in senatorial elections is always a matter of debate, parties who come out on top in any given year naturally tending to give it more weight than the defeated. But with legislative elections only 18 months ahead, the Government must find matter for comfort here.

It can look forward to a clearer indication between now

and the end of November, during which time there will be three by-elections as a result of the senatorial elections. Three deputies, M Maurice Pie (Socialist, Drome), M Emile Didier (Radical, Haute-Alpes), and M Roland Boscher-Moore (Independent Republican, Aveyron), were successful in their attempt at Senate seats. A fourth deputy, M Lucien Meunier (UDR, Ardennes), was soundly defeated.

Commenting on the results, the Minister of the Interior, M Raymond Marcellin, has noted evidence of polarisation in French political life. The Government gains were made at the expense of the centrist and moderate of the Opposition, who lost seven seats, the radicals and divers other groups on the Left, who lost three each; and the Socialists, who lost one.

Gandhi visit suits Russia

From our Correspondent: Moscow, September 27

As Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, arrived in Moscow today for a three-day visit, Soviet sources claimed the Moscow-New Delhi friendship treaty, signed last month, had helped to avert an Indo-Pakistani war.

The Tass agency said: "The Soviet-Indian treaty already exerts a favourable impact on the development of the political situation in Asia. It had helped to remove 'the threat of a military conflict' over events in East Pakistan."

When the friendship treaty was signed, Moscow said it formally aligned the Soviet Union with India in her conflict with Pakistan, and would strengthen Soviet-Indian solidarity in mutual difficulties with China.

Diplomatic sources added that Mrs Gandhi's visit fitted into the Soviet diplomatic campaign to offset American-Chinese contacts, and to present the Soviet Union in the role of world peacemaker. The campaign includes a big travelling schedule for Soviet leaders and visits to Moscow by foreign statesmen.

Mrs Gandhi was greeted at the airport by the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr Kosygin, the Defence Minister, Marshal Grechko, and officials. She is expected to stay in the Kremlin. — UPI and Reuter.

Brezhnev silences Balkan polemics

From our Correspondent: Moscow, September 27

Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, returned here today after five days of Balkan fence-mending, which is expected the very least to still the war of words waged by Yugoslavia's neighbours.

The news agency, Tass, said Mr Brezhnev was met at Vnukovo airport by the Prime Minister, Mr Kosygin, and President Podgorny, after returning from Sofia where the Bulgarian party leader, Mr Zhivkov, had mounted an enthusiastic public reception with wide television and newspaper coverage of the visit.

There was no fanfare for Mr Brezhnev in Budapest yesterday before his talks with Mr Kadar, but the message delivered to both capitals is believed to concede President Tito's appeal for a moderation of the campaign mounted by Russia and her allies during the summer. Rumania, another target of the campaign, is also expected to benefit from the ideological ceasefire.

Yugoslav sources said Rumania will learn of the results of the Brezhnev visit when President Tito has one of his periodic meetings with Mr Ceausescu, of Rumania next month.

In Sofia all mention of China, UPI.

Aid funds down to last £3M

From our Correspondent: London, September 27

FUNDS TO HELP the millions of East Pakistan refugees now in India are almost exhausted. The UN High Commission for Refugees in Geneva says that all but £3 millions of the £114 millions originally promised has been spent. Even so, this expenditure is less than half the amount the Indian Government considered necessary last May. It estimates that nine million people have crossed the border since March and are now living on the Indian side.

ITALIAN ART thefts continue: last night thieves broke into a church in Naples, stole a picture by an unknown seventeenth-century artist, but left behind more valuable pictures by Tiziano and Caravaggio. Eye for eye.

RABBI KAHANE, the militant leader of the Jewish Defence League, speaking in Jerusalem, said that Soviet diplomats serving abroad would be killed if any harm befell Jews imprisoned in the Soviet Union. The executions would be carried out by "Jewish militants."

Rabbi Kahane is himself under a five-year suspended sentence for his part in anti-Soviet violence in the United States. Singer-exhausted.

MAHALIA JACKSON, the black American singer, who collapsed in Munich on Saturday, will stay in hospital a few more days before continuing her European concert tour. The hospital says she is suffering from exhaustion stemming from diabetes, but there are "no complications."

A CLIMBING attempt on the 25,500 ft. peak Rakaposhi, in the Karakoram range of the Himalayas, has been abandoned by a 12-man West German expedition. Its leader, Dr Karl Herrligkoffer, said the team planned another attempt in 1973.

AUSTRIAN POLICE have arrested a 60-year-old coffee house owner in Klagenfurt under suspicion of complicity in the killing of Jews in Poland during the last war. They allege that Ernst Lerch was the chief of staff in the SS Reinhard Organisation and already incriminated in previous trials held in West Germany.

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It is on Thursday in the Hall of the People in Tian Men Square that foreign diplomats hope the Prime Minister Chou En-lai, will throw his light on the decision to call the parade. Invitations for occasion have not yet gone out but they are traditionally in the last minute. — Rente

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Move predicted on troop withdrawal

From our Correspondent: Hamburg, September 27

Kenneth Rush, the American Ambassador to West Germany, said today that NATO would begin to discuss the possibility of a negotiated troop reduction in central Europe.

Speaking at an annual seminar on international affairs here, Mr Rush recalled that "the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the NATO Powers were due to meet in Brussels next week to review preparations for early talks on mutual and balanced force reduction."

"The meeting very likely will authorise a special representative to explore aspects of the negotiation with the Soviets and their allies," he said.

"There are no questions more vital to European security than those of force levels and the concentration of armed power in the centre of Europe. But because of their complexity these negotiations will have to be carefully prepared."

Mr Rush noted that President Nixon made a firm commitment last winter not to reduce American troops in Europe unilaterally. "We plan to maintain and improve our forces and not to reduce them unless there is reciprocal action with respect to the forces ranged against us," he said.

In Ottawa, the Secretary-General of NATO, Signor Manlio Brosio, said the stage had been set for more constructive steps towards "real negotiations" with the Warsaw Pact countries.

Addressing the first plenary session of the seventeenth annual North Atlantic Assembly, Signor Brosio added: "The whole field of contacts may be opened in the near future for full and possibly new consideration. From preliminary arguments about the possibility and ways of negotiating we may be moving towards more conclusive steps. The preliminary obstacles seem near to being removed." — UPI and Reuter.

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Doctor denies Mao rumour

Hongkong, September

specialist returned here after a 12-day visit to China said he had seen nothing to confirm recent rumours Chairman Mao Tse-tung was

Dr Paul White, who I looked bewildered when he his wife stepped off the here into a waiting crowd reporters and a television camera. "The first we heard of rumours was from BBC," he said. "It came great surprise. We inq after hearing the rumour, the doctors we saw had knowledge of Chairman being ill."

Speculation about health began after the can of next Friday's Ch National Day parade. The sence in Peking, Dr White treated a cardiologist who was seen in some quarters corroborating rumours the Chinese leader was unwell.

Dr White said today that had been told the cancell of the traditional parade new reform. "They want people to participate, so are dividing the celebra into many parts." Previ the celebrations have cen on the Tien An Men Squa Peking, where Chairman has reviewed the parade.

Dr White said he had head of the speculation that had gone to China to treat "We came simply at the ir tion of the Chinese Me Association," he said.

In Peking today final pre tions for the National Day hrations were under way, s the capital a festive air.

In Tien An Men Squa, workmen with soap and v were working high up on slogan "Unite to win greater victories" which the square. About 400 hoards led by a hoarse, shot drum-major twirling a c changed their cymbals and their drums. Red strea trailed from their instrum and a visitor might have excused for thinking the al would take place after all.

Decorations all in re were being visited from outside Peking and Tsin Chiao be where visiting foreign usually stay.

Peking Radio today criti "rumour-mongering" but not specifically mention for speculation about events China.

Quoting an article writ the Shanxi Communist P provincial committee, it r said the Chinese press rian must cultivate a "letarian style of literature" struggle against Right-wing Left-wing opportu Rumour-mongering and fab tion were "very prejudic the cause of the party should he elimina together."

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TELEVISION

BERYL REID, Norman Rossington in Roy Clarke's play about the children's writer with grown-up problems ("Will Amelia Quint Continue Writing 'A Gnome called Shorthouse'?" ITV, 9.0). There two Maigret fans—one a psychiatrist, the other pathologist—penetrate the carefully-built enigma of Georges Simenon ("The Mirror of Maigret," ITV, 10.30). Elsewhere, the Bugner-Bodell fight ("Boxing," BBC-1, 9.20).

BBC-1

9.38 a.m.-12.30 p.m. Schools: 9.38 Maths Today-Year 2; 10.0 Maths Workshop-Stage 2; 10.25-10.45 Look and Read; 11.0 Watch! 11.15 Going to Work! 11.40 Making Music; 12.5 New Horizons.

12.55 Maes a Mor: Welsh Countryside.

1.30 Camherwick Green. 1.45 News. 2.02 55 Schools: 2.0 Drama; 2.35 Science Extra-Biology; 4.15 Play School.

4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Animal Magic. 5.20 Harlem Globetrotters. 5.44 Magic Roundabout. 5.50 News.

6.0 Nationwide: Your Region Tonight. 6.45 Quiz Ball: Patrick Thistle v. Blackpool.

7.5 2 Cars: Funny Creatures, Women; part 2. 7.30 Film: "The Lively Set," with James Darren, Pamela Tiffin, Doug McClure.

9.0 News. 9.20 Boxing: British, European and Commonwealth Heavyweight Championship; Joe Bugner v. Jack Bodell.

10.20 My World... and Welcome To It.

9.20 Film: "The Lost Weekend," with Ray Milland, Jane Wyman. 10.55 News. 11.0 The Old Grey Whistle Test.

ITV

LONDON (Thames) ... 10.20 a.m.-12 noon Schools: 10.20 Fusion; 11.0 Rules, Rules, Rules; 11.18 Meeting Our Needs; 11.40 The Messenger.

1.45-2.30 p.m. Schools: 1.45 Stop, Look, Listen; 2.0 My World; 2.13 Just Look!

2.33 Time to Remember: 1921—The Time When Little Happened.

3.0 The Enduring Wilderness: National Parks of Canada. 3.30 Cartoon Time.

3.40 Once Upon a Time: Ann Morris tells the story of "The Fat Grandmother."

3.55 Tea Break. 4.25 Peyton Place. 4.55 Junior Showtime.

5.0 News. 6.0 Today: Eamonn Andrews. 6.30 Crossroads.

6.55 Keep It in the Family. 7.25 Tuesday Film: "Guns of Wyoming," with Robert Taylor, Joan Caulfield.

9.0 Armchair Theatre: "Will Amelia Quint Continue Writing 'A Gnome called Shorthouse'?" with Beryl Reid, Richard Vernon, Geoffrey Chater, Norman Rossington.

10.0 News. 10.05 Mirror of Maigret. 10.30 Play Better Golf.

11.55 Why Do They Do It?—Bernard Rivers-Moore.

with Charles Bronson, Susan Oliver. 8.30 Keep It in the Family. 9.0 Armchair Theatre. 10.0 News. 10.30 Mirror of Maigret. 11.25 World Snooker. 12.15 a.m. Reflection.

10.20 a.m.-2.30 p.m. Schools: 10.20 Fusion; 11.0 Rules, Rules, Rules; 11.18 Meeting Our Needs; 11.40 The Messenger.

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Thieu defends 'tolerant regime'

Salon, September 27

President Nguyen Van Thieu said tonight that during his four years in office "democracy and freedom has come to 97 per cent of the villages, and 98 per cent of the hamlets, in South Vietnam."

Only 25,000 people in South Vietnam were outside Government control and 52 hamlets were without their own administration — presumably because they were in the Vietcong's sphere of influence. But Mr Thieu promised that the hamlets would be controlled by the end of the year.

Mr Thieu, whose two opponents have dropped out of the presidential race, and who has promised to resign if more than half the votes cast in the election on Sunday are adverse, said his regime alone could tolerate opposition parties.

Demonstrations by disabled war veterans became violent in two cities — Da Nang and Can Tho. In Da Nang veterans were reported to have thrown explosives at police, of whom five were injured. Police used teargas in Can Tho to disperse demonstrators who burned Mr Thieu's election posters.

Police in Saigon broke up an attempt to hold a rally by pro-Government veterans at the National Assembly building. The veterans tried to hit police with crutches.

North Vietnamese troops were reported to have made coordinated attacks on South Vietnamese posts near the Cambodian border.

In Paris the United States and South Vietnamese delegations agreed to resume the peace talks here on Thursday, after a one-week boycott by the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong. They called off the session last week in protest against renewed air attacks on North Vietnam. It was the fourth time the talks had been suspended.

Reuter.

VLADO Kovacevic is general director of a cotton mill in Pristina, Southern Yugoslavia. The title sounds good but his paymasters — or rather paymistresses — are the workers' council, dominated by a majority of the women who run the machines. Women's lib and workers' control in one factory the glamorous and unusual facade of Yugoslavia's unique system of self-management remains impressive.

In Britain it has taken the Upper Clyde affair to show people that workers are as capable as anyone else of running industrial enterprises. And yet 20 years after the system was started here in Yugoslavia criticisms are still rife.

President Tito, who has been making speeches this summer at an even more energetic rate than usual — between two and three a week — has returned often to the theme of workers' self-management. At the other end of the wage spectrum students frequently attack the system.

As the President put it in a speech in a Zagreb factory recently: "If the working class is in power and is building socialism then it has the right to watch vigilantly to see how the goods produced in the factories and in agriculture are used. The workers have been tightening their belts for too long."

Or, as the students have it, what is the use of workers' control if, in the words of Dragan Budisa, president of the students' union at Zagreb University, 95 per cent of the wealth created by the country's production workers is siphoned off by the middle class?

The nuts and bolts of the system of workers' councils are clear enough. In Vlado Kovacevic's factory the council has 39 members with a majority of production workers. He is appointed by them and answerable to them, and his mandate can be revoked at any time.

Each member of the council is elected for a two-year term but cannot serve more than twice in succession. Under a new scheme (not yet adopted in many other Yugoslav enterprises) the council has set up four advisory boards, one for planning and finance, one for marketing, one for wage distribution, and one for promotion, hiring and firing.

This system replaces the old — there are 3,000 employees —

Labour gloom in a workers' world

More work than control



management board in which a handful of production workers found themselves closeted with the director and his financial advisers, and could not always stand up to them. Throughout Yugoslavia the management boards are being modified or disbanded on the grounds that workers' representatives are too easily co-opted or browbeaten.

Kovacevic has worked his way up to director as it were through the ranks, since he started as an engineer at the factory when it opened in 1953. The director of the large tractor factory, IMT, which I visited near Belgrade is also an internal appointee although all vacancies have to be publicly advertised. Because of its size factory's income, like turnover

tax, interest on fixed capital, rent for land, etc. Others cover the general criteria for assessing the workers' income so as to maintain incentives. By law account must be taken of workers' output, measured by quantity, quality, and productivity, as well as the complexity of the job, its responsibility, and working conditions. The trade unions except productivity payments and income differentials.

Since the new scheme of income distribution became national policy at the end of 1961 two interesting statistics have emerged. The first is that the division of the country's social product between what enterprises have to give up to community in taxes, etc., and

what they can retain for themselves has altered dramatically. Whereas in 1959 enterprises retained only some two fifths and gave up the rest, in 1968 the position was reversed with the community getting 40 per cent. This greater autonomy for factories has resulted in big differences between richer and poorer enterprises, the standard man being the fact that in some factories a charwoman allegedly gets more than an engineer in a poor factory.

These figures of overall income retention cover factories' wage funds as a whole. They do not deal with the differences within a factory between grades and skills. This is a politically sensitive area and the Federal Bureau of Statistics makes periodic checks. These show that within enterprises the average ratio between lowest and highest paid people is four or five to one. (Before the war it was sixteen to one.)

The statistics also show that between 1963 and 1968 (when the last extensive investigation was made) blue-collar workers slightly narrowed the gap with semi-skilled office staff. A wider differential here was a relic of the days of centralisation when the bureaucracy did well for its minions.

But many workers are dissatisfied with the differentials as they stand and more than 300,000 others are not included because they are unemployed.

The increasing frequency of strikes is one indication of the overall success (or failure) of self-management (though most of these are over within a day), plus a number of research findings which are now to hand. Most of these have been conducted from Zagreb University. On the plus side these indicate that most workers approve of its principles and that at least half attend regularly at assemblies of their working unit, and want to join the workers' council.

On the negative side they reveal that half the semi-skilled and unskilled workers want greater equality of incomes, and that within enterprises democracy is often manipulated and authoritarian relations remain. From "Beware the bureaucrats" the cry now is "Beware the technocrats."

Jonathan Steele

Communist links denied by Lady Fleming

Athens, September 27

A former diplomat, a charwoman, and a British woman doctor spoke in defence of Lady Fleming when she went on trial here today for her part in a plot to free a Greek political prisoner.

Earlier, in denying an allegation by a police witness that she was a Communist and a tool of international communism, Lady Fleming told the court: "I am anti-regime, yes, but not anti-national."

The prosecution called only three witnesses in presenting its case against Lady Fleming (62), and four accomplices charged with plotting to free from an Athens prison last month Alexander Panagoulis, the soldier who tried to kill the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Papadopoulos, in 1968.

Mr George Maghakis, defending, conceded that the accused had tried to carry out the escape plan, and called a succession of witnesses to give evidence about Lady Fleming's humanitarian record.

Dr Christine Hodges, who succeeded Lady Fleming in a medical post at St Mary's Hospital, London, when she decided to return to Greece after the death of her husband, told the court: "Lady Fleming has devoted her life to help the poor and the sick. She did it on humanitarian grounds and sent to me in London many poor, sick people from Greece."

Mr Alexandros Xydes, a former ambassador, said he had known Lady Fleming for 30 years. "She has deep humanitarian feelings. She would do anything in her power to aid anyone asking for help."

The charwoman said Lady Fleming had saved her son who was gravely ill, and later undertook to pay his college fees. Lady Fleming entered no plea when the trial began in the

closely guarded court where names of all spectators. She will make her plea at the end of the trial, as will two of her co-accused, Mrs Athina Psychoyou (42), a Greek-American, and Constantine Androustopoulos (30), a law graduate.

The other two accused, who pleaded not guilty today, are John Skelton (26), an American theology student, and Constantine Androustopoulos. All five could be sentenced to between six months' and five years' imprisonment if found guilty of planning to free and harbour Panagoulis before smuggling him abroad.

The last prosecution witness, who was described by the defence as an agent provocateur, was a military police corporal, Dimitrios Staikos (22), who was a guard at Panagoulis's prison.

Alleged promise

Staikos, who denounced the plotters to the authorities and was instructed to pretend to cooperate in the escape plan, said that Panagoulis had promised him a large sum of money and a good career abroad if he helped him escape. He said the prisoner gave him three passports to use in contacting Androustopoulos, who later handed him sleeping pills with which he was to drug the other guard, and saw with which he had to cut through the lock of the cell door.

"We would then have jumped over the garden wall of the military police camp where Panagoulis was detained. A car would have waited to pick us up."

When the trial began the defence made an unsuccessful request for the military judges to transfer the case to a civil court. The trial is expected to end tomorrow night. — Reuter.

US Army's agonised reappraisal

The second of two articles by RICHARD SCOTT



Washington, September 26

Physical violence by American troops in Vietnam against their officers — and each other — has become so serious that many units in the field take fire and hand grenades away from the troops each night. "Fragging," as it is called, from the fragmentation grenades frequently used, is still on the increase in Vietnam even though the war is being wound down.

In the first seven months of this year, the Pentagon admits, there have already been 210 "fraggings" compared to 271 in the whole of last year. According to a detailed survey by two "Washington Post" correspondents into the serious problems now facing the US Army, this is attributed by commanding officers to racial tension, drug abuse, and "plain frustration of men being asked by sergeants at a time when this war seems useless."

Even the commanding officer of Fort Bragg, one of the major US Army bases in this country, is home of the elite 82nd Airborne Division, confirmed to be two "Post" reporters that he said he had been destroying and sabotaging their own military equipment.

The morale of the army units, particularly in this country, has been seriously affected by the "monstrously low esteem in which the armed forces are held by the public as a result of the highly publicised My Lai atrocities, the Calley court martial and those of other officers; the official reprimand handed out to the general commanding at West Point, and the disciplining of others; the public scandal involving the senior enlisted man in the American Army; and the televised spectacle of Vietnam veterans demonstrating against the war and throwing their medals on the steps of Congress.

This loss of morale has even

struck at the highest level of the army. The "Post" correspondents write: "If it seems strange for a leading American general to feel compelled to appeal emotionally — as he did to them — for Americans to regard military service as honourable, it is only another indication of how deep the present problems are."

The correspondents say that running through all the comments of the army officers and civilians they interviewed were four themes:

1. The army is merely a reflection of America, with all its strengths and weaknesses.
2. The Vietnam war has strained the army almost to breaking point, leaving a legacy of lowered morale and personnel turbulence.
3. These conditions are bound to improve as the war ends.
4. The army must rebuild and revitalise itself and thus regain the public support indispensable to an effective fighting force in a democracy.

Few of those who played an important part in the conduct of the Vietnam war have been so outspoken about its impact on the American nation and its armed forces as Mr Alfred Fitz, who was assistant Secretary of Defence in charge of manpower throughout the Kennedy-Johnson years. He told the "Washington Post" correspondents: "I think Vietnam's been an unmitigated disaster for the country, for the armed forces and for the army. It has divided the country in ugly ways, it has caused serious and harmful changes in the army itself."

The army leaders are well aware of the urgent needs to rebuild morale and discipline. They are already planning what steps to take. In the view of the chief of staff, General Westmoreland, the first objective must be greater professionalism.

This fits in well with President Nixon's declaration to end the military call-up by July 1973 and to rely exclusively on a volunteer army. But such a development, which is privately deplored by the overwhelming majority of senior officers interviewed by the two "Post" correspondents, would also require a notable improvement in the condition of army service.

That is General Westmoreland's second major objective. His third and last is to improve public support for the army; and he admits that the anti-war attitude which has developed in this country has become very dangerous. The army has already started to try to improve its image both with the public and within itself. It has begun to experiment with what it calls "domestic action."

Army units and resources are being used to help impoverished areas to help themselves build a better life. It is part of the programme designed to give a more constructive rôle to the army in peacetime; and at the same time to encourage the public to believe there is more to the army than killing and getting killed.

Proposals for achieving these three objectives are contained in a booklet which General Westmoreland has circulated to senior army officers. According to the "Wall Street Journal," the booklet claims to have a copy. General Westmoreland proposes to end as many as possible of the many irritants in army life; to permit soldiers to take civilian educational courses or vocational training during duty hours in the army; to encourage and facilitate home ownership by career army men; to make military service more interesting, stimulating, varied. All this of course will cost a great deal of money. It rests with Congress to decide whether it will be made available.

US call for tough UN action over narcotics smuggling

Geneva, September 27

The United Nations Narcotics Commission, under pressure from Washington for stronger international action, today began three weeks of talks on ways to fight a growing world traffic in illicit drugs.

A commission report said although arrests and narcotics seizures are rising, smugglers devise increasingly ingenious ways to evade frontier controls.

Recent methods, the report said, have included the concealing of drugs in church

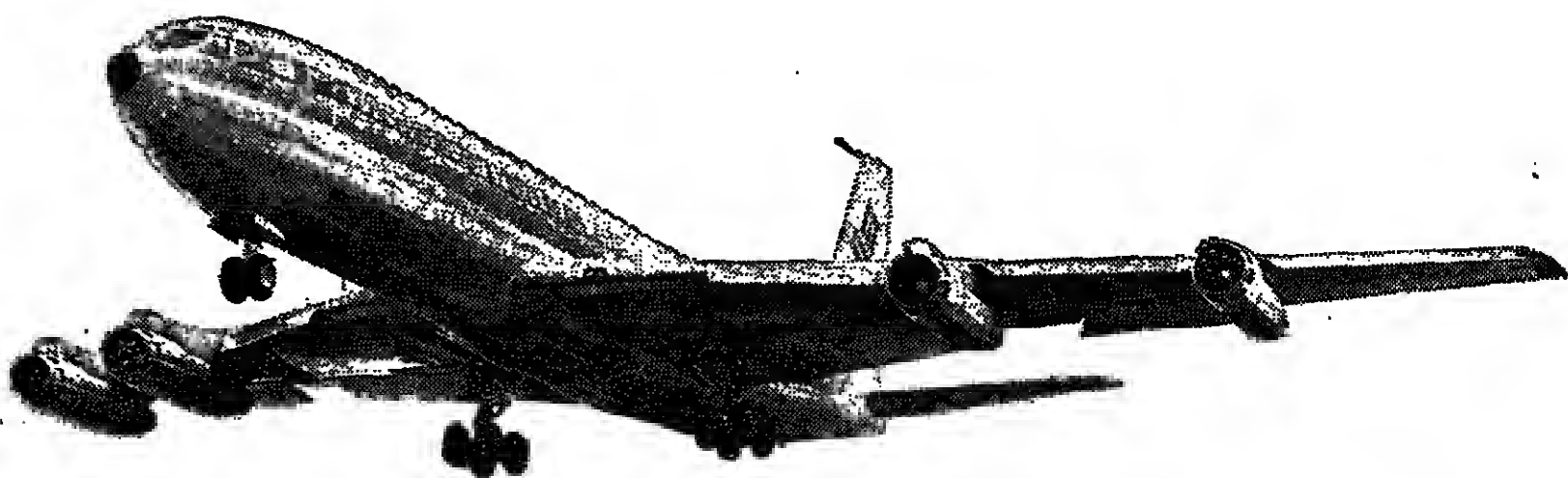
candles, bongo drums, surfboards and, in one case, in a portable electronic organ.

Mr John E. Ingersoll, Chief of the US Bureau of Narcotics, will call at the conference for amendments to the 1953 International Narcotics Convention to improve concerted Government action against the traffickers. Mr Ingersoll said before the meeting that the commission should be empowered to order specific countries to stop production of the poppy wherever there is a danger of opium being diverted to illicit channels.

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'Last ditch' nuclear attack system found unworkable

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

The United States' latest and most ambitious project for last ditch communication with her prowling underwater nuclear missile fleet has been written off as useless by a group of scientists. The scheme—known as Project Sanguine—is designed to bring the submarine missiles into action after an initial nuclear exchange has taken place. It would transmit last ditch instructions by means of extremely low frequency (elf) radio signals.

The heart of the project would be a vast underground aerial system covering some 6,400 square miles of Wisconsin with a power input of several hundred megawatts. The thinking is that if a nuclear strike destroyed surface based communication systems, leaving the marine arm of the great deterrent in the dark, the underground system would fill the gap. Its intention would be to communicate with the maximum number of missile submarines wherever they were and at whatever depth, in order to indicate the target and go-ahead for an all out nuclear assault.

Rippon calls for industrial policy

Rome, September 27. Mr Rippon, Britain's chief Common Market negotiator, today called for the urgent development of a common industrial policy in Europe. In a lecture here to the Italian Centre for International Conciliation, Mr Rippon said, "I cannot sufficiently emphasise that European industry must be given the full advantages of an integrated market as a matter of urgency if we are to compete with our American and Japanese friends."

"This is something which must be tackled now if we are not to see our industrial heritage, the ultimate basis of our power and prosperity, pass into the hands of others or be out-classed by them."

Mr Rippon, who arrived in Rome last Thursday on a five-day visit, said European companies would be competing on a completely unequal footing with US-based international companies unless Europe tackled vigorously the problems of non-tariff barriers, harmonisation, and integration. He said Britain supported the

proposal for a committee to study industrial policy and could see value in the establishment of so-called "marriage bureaus" to bring together small and medium-sized firms pursuing similar objectives.

Mr Rippon also proposed the development of common European policies on the environment and on regional development. "Britain, like Italy, has limited severe regional problems," he said. "We are therefore determined to pursue policies to ensure the harmonious development which the authors of the Rome Treaty wisely intended among their prime objectives."

Mr Rippon said he was not impressed by the theory that industrial growth in Europe would be inevitably attracted to the already heavily industrialised areas of the Low Countries, Northern France, and Western Germany.

One factor against it was that the region was already in many ways overcongested, and there was increasing pressure on governments to see that more balanced development took place. — Reuters.

But scientists at Wisconsin University, including Professor Alwyn Scott of the Electrical Engineering Department, disturbed by the prospect of living beside a multi-megawatt radio transmitter, have declared roundly that the system cannot work. It is not simply that great deal of power will be lost because of aerial inefficiency and that the transmitted signals will have to combat a great deal of radio noise, but that the length of transmission time needed for even a simple message is impractical.

The amount of information you can transmit by radio is directly related to frequency. Using the US Navy's own experimental results with elf tests, the scientists show that as planned with a 300 megawatt power supply, it would take about two hours for Project Sanguine to transmit a 12-digit message. Not only is this last ditch message slow, but this hopelessly slow from the point of view of weapons response—for the intention is to deliver an all out blow before the initial attacker can strike again—but the signals could easily be detected and jammed long before the message was completed.

Actual negotiations between the two Governments will not start until the controversial questions have been cleared up in preparatory talks. The problem of the Munich agreement is providing the Ostpolitik with one of its toughest tests.

Moreover West Germany contends that to do this would be

to deny that the Sudeten Germans, incorporated into the Reich by the agreement, were Czechoslovakia and West Germany. This round of talks between the two Governments, which opened in Prague today, are unlikely to result in a breakthrough.

The Czechoslovak Government insists that the agreement (incidentally 33 years old this week) should be declared to have been invalid from the start. Bonn view is that the agreement is "invalid, and from the start unjust."

Two of the signatories, France and Italy, have long since decided that the agreement was never valid, but the West German Government, like the British, considers it foolish to pretend that an international treaty simply never existed.

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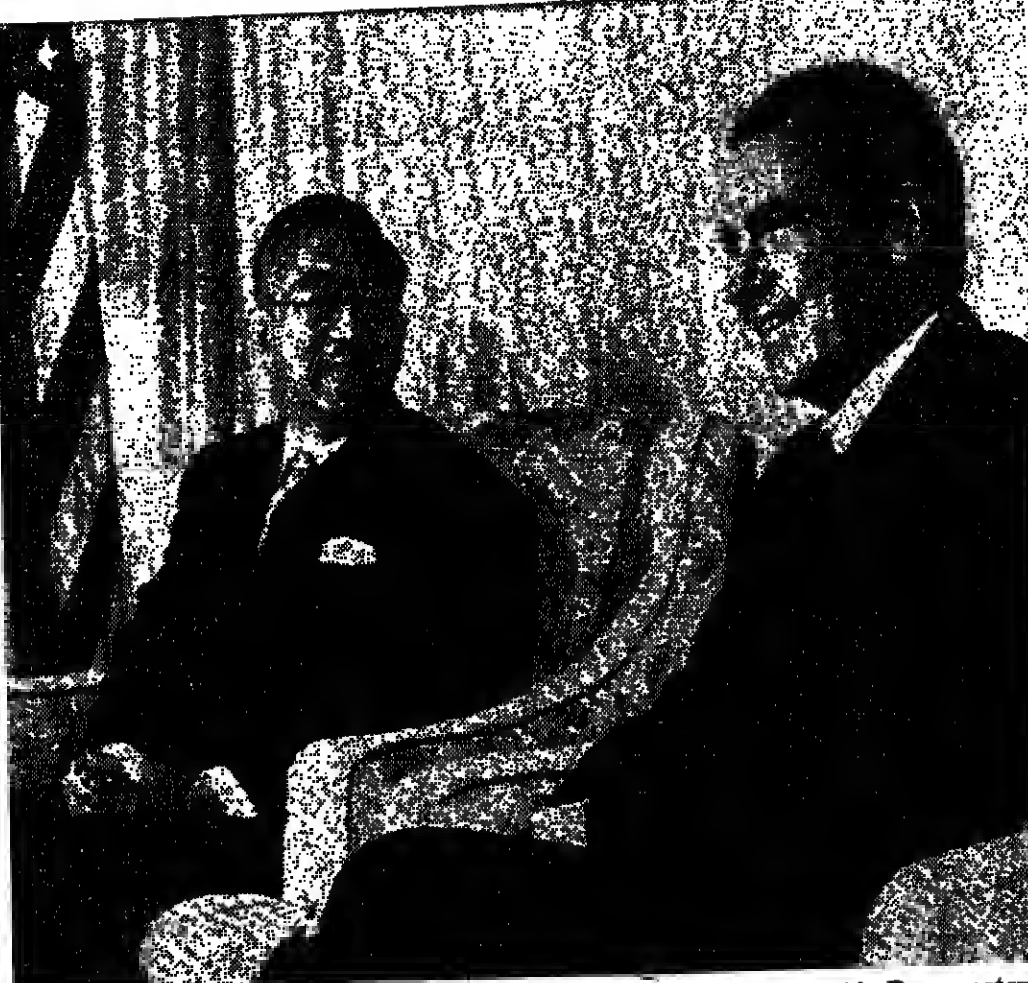
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President Nixon with Emperor Hirohito of Japan at Anchorage Air Base yesterday before the Emperor flew on to Europe

Japan refuses to admit any US obligations

From SELIG S. HARRISON: Tokyo, September 27

More than in most Western cultures, the Japanese take their obligations seriously, and for this reason they have definite notions about what constitutes indebtedness. They clearly feel no obligation to the United States.

They acknowledge that the Cold War has been a bonanza for them, greatly speeding their recovery, but they passionately point out that Japan had achieved remarkable progress on its own long before the war. The essential prerequisites were a unified social structure unique in Asia, a driving nationalism and a disciplined work ethic.

The emotional confusion between Washington and Tokyo is perhaps best illustrated by the issue of US defence costs in Japan. Washington is suggesting that Japan should help pay for American bases on its soil. If not in the form of offset payments, then the West German pattern then this should be through indirect means such as American weapons purchases or military-related aid to Asian countries.

The Japanese Government is seeking to appease Washington with token concessions, but most Japanese reject the idea that military ties with America have actually put them under any obligation.

A revealing analysis of relations between the two Governments thinks that once observed that "even if Japan does happen to be under the US nuclear umbrella, this does not increase the cost for America, since Japan or no Japan, the US would have its Polaris and Poseidon missiles in the Pacific."

Most Japanese regard the presence of US bases as a favour conferred by Japan to retain a desirable economic ties with Washington, and the idea of Japan paying directly for the American presence arouses a complex reaction mingling embarrassment and bitterness.

The American estimate of the Communist threat has never been widely accepted in Japan. Even relatively hawkish elements share the distaste of the Japanese doves for US bases here as a lingering reminder of the occupation.

There is also general resistance to US pressures for defence offset payments.

Doves ask why Japan should spend more money for military purposes at all when domestic welfare needs are starved in the national budget and defence spending has already reached \$1,600 million (£640 millions).

They cite the Nixon approach to Peking as a sign that reduced tensions make US bases even less justifiable.

The hawks suggest that if Japan has to pay, the money should go for Japanese bases and for the development of independent Japanese defence production.

The Japanese have been more than happy to accept a tacit "special relationship" in which Tokyo has provided military privileges in exchange for US economic concessions. Now they are wondering what to make of the tough new Nixon posture, and they are deeply unsettled to find that the understanding has been only a paper-thin cover for powerful anti-Japanese feelings now rising to the surface in America.

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Fresh hope for oil link from Alaska

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, September 27

The long-stalled trans-Alaskan pipeline, on which major oil corporations are placing hopes of transporting oil from major finds on the North Slope, has received an important boost from President Nixon. The President said shortly after arrival in Anchorage to greet the Emperor of Japan that the Department of the Interior was in the final stages of its report on the pipeline's environmental impact. Mr Nixon said: "On the information now at hand, I do not believe that the apparent conflict between oil and the environment represents a permanent impasse."

Arrest as Hirohito arrives

Copenhagen, September 27

Police arrested a young Japanese demonstrator at Copenhagen airport tonight as he unpacked a helmet and stick from a rucksack soon after the arrival of Emperor Hirohito at the start of his tour of seven European countries.

The arrest was made amid stringent security precautions after informants had reported that a group of 30 specially trained young militants from Left-wing Japanese organisations were planning to attack the Emperor during his 41-hour unofficial visit. The sources said the main body of the group had been flown in from Tokyo more than three weeks ago by the Zengakuren student organisation. Others were Japanese students from Sweden, who had arrived in Copenhagen at the weekend, practising their tactics in sidestreets in Stockholm.

As the 70-year-old Emperor came slowly down the steps from the chartered DC-8 airliner, looking tired after his long flight, Left-wing Japanese demonstrators gathered in a small crowd, among them a number of Japanese, had gathered by the plane to cheer the Emperor and the Empress.

King Frederik and Queen Ingrid and Danish Government leaders greeted the visitors as they left the plane, but the air-traffic welcome was quiet and informal, in keeping with the unofficial nature of the visit. There was no guard of honour or military band.

After the welcoming ceremony the Emperor was driven straight to his hotel. There were no further incidents, and the Emperor was cheered by waiting Japanese reporters as he entered the hotel lobby.

Earlier President Nixon had flown 5,000 miles from Washington to greet the Emperor at Anchorage, Alaska, during a refuelling stop on the flight from Tokyo.

A White House spokesman said nothing was discussed at the 100-minute meeting between the two men, but American officials expressed the hope that the meeting had created a better climate for discussions between the United States and Japan on a variety of contentious subjects. — Reuters.

Japanese dealings now rising to the surface in America.

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HOME NEWS

Sleep-in at poly over lack of digs gets director's approval

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

A student sleep-in began last night in polytechnic buildings at the three precincts of the North-east London Polytechnic. The students claim there is no other accommodation available.

Mr John Turner, the president of the students' union, said he expected that there would be about 100 students sleeping in last night, which could well rise to 400 by the end of the week. At one precinct, at Barking, there was a waiting list of 80 for lodgings. The sleep-in, for which he claimed the approval of George Brosan, director of the polytechnic, was a tactical matter as much as a protest against the lack of residential facilities at the city.

Mr Turner added that student representatives on the academic board had voted against any further increase in student numbers until there was evidence that there could be accommodation, but the academics had argued that it was not their concern, and the event there would be 300 new full-timers this year compared with 1,100 last year. A spokesman for the polytechnic confirmed that the sleep-in was taking place with the approval of the authorities. One or two rooms, close to lavatories and catering facilities, had been designated for student use in each main precinct building. He acknowledged only a small shortfall in the number of lodging places, and thought that only 50 or 60 students really needed to sleep in.

At a London press conference Mr Digby Acks, president-elect of the National Union of Students, accused landlords and accommodation agencies of taking advantage of students as higher education continued to expand without regard to housing. One Liverpool property company required parental signatures before letting rooms to students, then charged them on a per capita basis and reserved the right to remove them to other accommodation at their discretion.

A Leicester association of landlords, Mr Jacks alleged, suggested housing students from their properties, and in Leicester and Cardiff students who tried to get their rents cut by rent tribunals were being black-listed. Accommodation agencies in Birmingham and Newcastle upon Tyne were charging students a week's rent for finding them a home, and in Birmingham, he claimed, students were being denied rent rebates by the local authority.

David Petraglia is wandering about the university clutching the "Manchester Evening News" and the A to Z street atlas. He comes from Long Island, New York, and it is his second day in Manchester. So far he has looked at four places given him by the accommodation bureau. "They were all so shabby for the money, and nothing like the brochures I was set at all. There was one for £3 which sounded better but that was in Stockport, and I can't go all the way out there. I suppose I'll end up taking one of these places."

John and Ian are in their second year, and they are looking for a house for four students. "Something better than the horrible place we had last year." They thought they had one, but they have come back for the beginning of a term to find the landlord has let them down. The accommodation office has only one house address to offer — they telephone, and are told it was let last night. They buy the "Evening News" there are only three houses to let, one in Eccles, one in Cheadle Hulme, and the third offering a three-year lease in Stretford. There is no alternative but to go back to the bureau and try to find a place for the two of them instead of four. "We can always keep looking," John says, "but you end up having to lower your standards."

Martin Gill is a late entrant to the university. He has just been told that he has a place to read geography, and has come to find somewhere to live. "I've never been in Manchester in my life before. I want somewhere that will give me meals all week but I've just been to the accommodation office, and they had nothing to offer at all."

"They told me they would get in touch with me when something comes in, so I'm going back home to Bedford tonight. I'm supposed to be starting a surveying course. I was all set up in a teacher training college in Newcastle, with a room in a hall of residence, when this university place came through. I wish I'd stayed there."

Heath PRO on 'power gap'

Increased concentration of power and responsibility had created a widening gap between "governors" and "governed," Prime Minister's chief press secretary, Mr Donald Maitland, said yesterday.

The numbers actively involved in the decision-making process had been reduced, he told the House of Commons in London. All advanced societies had this problem.

"Alienation of the majority from those affected by the decisions of a diminishing minority is not only impairing the regard in which those who wield power are held."

On the rôle of the press, Mr Maitland said that examples of trivial or sensational handling of public affairs were not difficult to find. "Many of the ethical storms which the headlines foreshadow turn out to be teacup rather than epic proportions."

No reasonable person could expect these tendencies to be abandoned overnight but he had no doubt that proprietors and editors paid heed to criticisms and sought to improve their performance.

The chief concern of governments about press reporting was accuracy. "It is notoriously difficult for any correction to

catch up with an error once broadcast—and next to impossible for that correction to erase such false conclusions as may have been drawn from the original inaccuracy."

Scientist safe in Moscow

The British scientist who was not heard of for 10 days while on a trip to Russia is safe and well, he told his wife by telephone from Moscow yesterday.

Mrs Mavis Blow, of Grest Eversden, Cambridge, had asked the Foreign Office to try to trace her husband, Dr David Blow, who is on a three-week research tour of Russia.

Kit to teach tolerance

By our Education Correspondent

A kit to encourage schoolchildren to learn about mental health has been produced by the National Association of Mental Health.

It contains an introduction to mental health definitions and statistics, case histories of mental illness, guides to opportunities for voluntary work, lists of books and careers, and a list of organisations willing to provide speakers. There is also a leaflet on common questions asked by children, ranging from "Does mentally ill mean the same thing as mad?" to "How many mentally handicapped people are there?"

The association is issuing the kits for £1 plus 20p postage as part of its MIND campaign because the "number of inquiries reaching the association from children undertaking mental health projects has risen enormously, and it seemed evident that teachers themselves needed basic information if the projects were to be thoroughly planned."

The kits are available from the association, 39 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0AJ.

مكازم النحل



A rancher from Silver City, New Mexico, Mr James B. Turner, watches a parade of yearlings yesterday at the Newmarket sales

Car output hit by disputes

Widespread labour troubles greeted the car industry yesterday when work resumed after the autumn holiday week.

In the Coventry area about 20,000 engineering workers were made idle by the third in a series of one-day stoppages by toolroom workers. Some 8,000 toolroom workers took part in the strike — a protest against a decision by engineering employers in the area to end a long-standing agreement on rate-fixing — which seriously hampered car production at the Chrysler factories.

Jaguar and Triumph production is also affected by the action, which is coupled with a work-to-rule and a policy of

noncooperation with the management.

The employers had, at one stage, hoped to hold new talks this week with the toolroom workers' union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, but the chances of this appeared to recede in the midst of yesterday's production chaos. The engineering shop stewards, who are leading the full support of their union, are due to meet again on Monday and it seems unlikely that any further talks with the employers will be held before then.

There were production disturbances at the Austin-Morris factory of the British Leyland Motor Corporation at Cowley, Oxford, when 1,000 skilled workers began a work-to-rule protest at the terms of a pay offer.

The offer is part of a complete overhaul of pay structures which the BLMC management is carrying out at Cowley, and the dispute, which has already been through the engineering industry's full negotiating procedure, is unlikely to move any nearer solution before the middle of next week, when management and unions are to meet for further talks.

Bid for stake in Covent Garden redevelopment

By our Planning Correspondent

An early claim for a profitable stake in the redevelopment of the Covent Garden Market area in London was made yesterday by the announcement of a £15 millions scheme for a 1,600-seat theatre, large office complex, sports hall, shops, and a token number of flats.

However, the ambitious proposal put forward by Town and City Properties with Management Agency and Music, the Tom Jones and Engelbert Humperdinck show business group, is unlikely to meet with the immediate blessing of the authorities concerned.

No plan had been seen by the development team, a Covent Garden Market team official said cautiously yesterday. "The local planning authority is Westminster. We shall be delighted to see what the applicants have in mind so that we can discuss it with Westminster and see whether it would fit in with the proposals of the plan. (Whitehall still has to reach a verdict on the teams' plan, which was recently the subject of a lengthy public inquiry.)"

From the press notice it appears that what is being asked for may be too much for the site, but this will come out in discussion.

The site is bordered by Upper St Martin's Lane and Charing Cross Road and includes at present the Arts Theatre Club as well as a quota of bookshops, a small amount of office space, and a small amount of residential space. The developers might hope to replace the existing offices, but it is unlikely that the planners would ever approve of the 200,000 square feet they seem to want.

Some increase on the present situation might, of course, be allowed in return for extra amenities such as the proposed sports hall. The company also envisages the use of the theatre by conferences, which could conflict with the Greater London Council's dream of a much larger conference centre in the market area.

A new company—75 per cent owned by Town and City and 25 per cent by MAM—has been set up to look after the redevelopment. MAM would take a 99-year lease on the theatre, sports, and other entertainment facilities.

Drive for charity

Motorists who fall foul of the law in Bedford are being asked to help a police charity.

Attached to every summons is a letter asking the motorist to sponsor six police cadets in a walk, run, and swim to raise money for the Police Dependents' Trust Fund.

Bedford police said yesterday: "A sponsorship scheme is being set up with all our correspondence, including summonses. I am sure that most motorists will take it in good part."

Psychiatric conference

By our own Reporter

A conference on schizophrenia is to be held in London today and tomorrow. It will be attended by about 100 psychiatrists and biochemists, and 200 members of the Schizophrenia Association.

The conference is being held in Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, and will consider the biochemistry, genetics, and therapy of schizophrenia.

All set for 100% rise in exports.

"Our prospect is fast growth. This could have financial pitfalls, but we can go ahead with confidence backed by our ECGD policy," Mr R.V., Chairman of one of Sheffield's most famous cutlery and tableware companies.

Increased exports are vital to this expanding company. New production methods have been introduced. Lines have been rationalised from several thousands to 500. The result is a massive growth in output—which can only be absorbed by selling more overseas. Yet competition is tough in the company's main markets—U.S.A., the Caribbean, Europe, South Africa and Australia. To achieve its ambitious sales targets the company employs sophisticated marketing techniques—and skilled export insurance service.

Security, bank guarantees

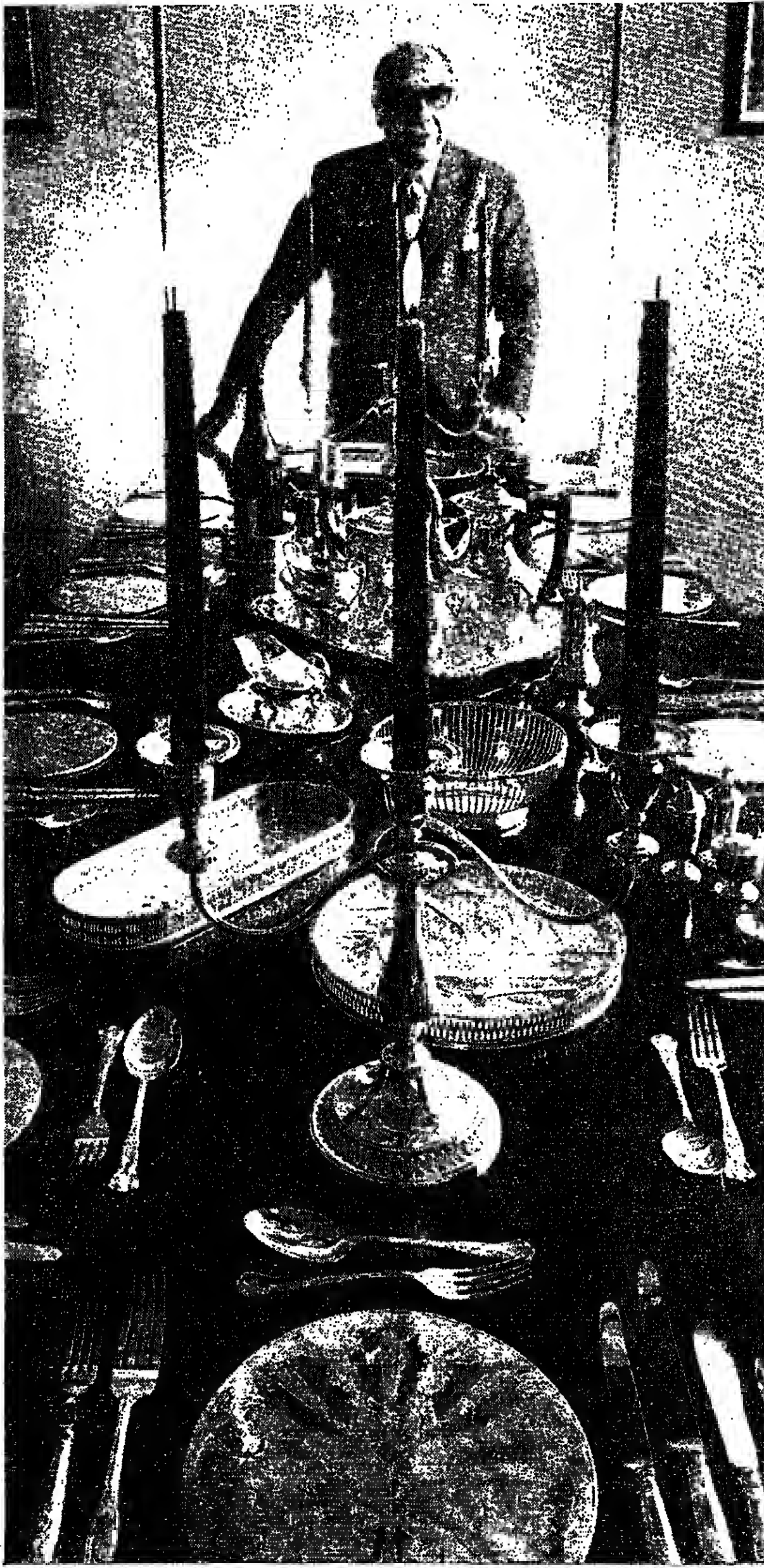
"In the old days before we had ECGD we missed a lot of business," says Mr R. V. Now he has ECGD insurance against 90-95% of losses where a buyer fails to pay or cannot transmit sterling. The policy enables the company to seek new business more adventurously, and also to make good use of the ECGD Comprehensive bank guarantee to finance dealer stocking on up to 6 months credit. (Bank finance up to 2 years costs only 1% over Bank Rate. Longer credit is at a fixed 7% under ECGD specific guarantees.)

Three-year target

A 100% increase in exports in three years is this company's target. How about yours? ECGD service could help improve your prospects. Talk to your local ECGD Manager this week.

Export Credits Guarantee Department: London, Bedford, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Crawley, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Reading, Sheffield.

ECGD
Export with an easy mind



Children need ombudsmen, says NCCL

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Children should have their rights protected by their own area ombudsmen, the National Council for Civil Liberties says in its latest "Children Have Rights" pamphlet. Many injustices would escape the attention of a single national watchdog.

Although a national ombudsman might have more influence at a national level, area officers would be of more help for effective investigation. "Data and information would probably be easier to come by and the opportunities for official bodies to distort or withhold information lessened."

The NCCL's Children's Committee says: "Children would have complete freedom of access... and everything transmitted to the area children's ombudsman would be entirely confidential."

Among the ombudsmen's functions could be investigations of infringements of the rights of children in schools, homes, hospitals, clinics, courts and foster homes. They should codify the rights of children and, where necessary, initiate legislation.

They could also mediate in disputes with parents in an effort to "mitigate the hardships imposed on children by their families often with the best intentions, where these hardships are not of such a gross nature to warrant investigation by the children protection agencies."

The paper also suggests that the ombudsmen should receive applications from adopted children who wish to know about their real parents, represent children on all relevant Royal Commissions, arrange for the representation of children appearing before courts, and draw attention to the infringement of rights of families where children were likely to suffer.

Although accepting that their proposals are likely to incur strong opposition, the NCCL children's committee comments: "Parent-child, teacher-child, social worker-child and police or court-child relationships are a fraught area which has seldom been discussed in depth due to the legal rights of the adults concerned and, we suspect, to

It CANNOT have gone unnoticed that a phenomenon has manifested itself in our midst. Its members have seen the light, and they march under a banner showing a burning beacon. Yesterday, they presented a petition to the Prime Minister. Has the silent majority found a tongue at last?

Mr Peter Hill, one of the Festival of Light's executive secretaries, is clear about the composition of his marchers. "There were about 40,000 at Saturday's rally in Trafalgar Square," he said yesterday. "I think about a third were under 25. We asked everyone under 25 to put up their hands." It is an estimate which most observers would probably not dispute. The people looked radically different from those once found on marches of protest and anger, and at open-air pop concerts. They were younger—many under 18. They were cleaner, their hair was shorter, their clothes more sober, they were quieter, less animated except when they raised their hands obediently for Jesus.

Mr Hill reckons that most of the young supporters came from youth clubs, youth organisations, and the Boy

Lightening the darkness

By Nicholas de Jongh

Scouts. The festival's first contacts were with churches all over the country, so that there was also a network of church supporters who had travelled to London. Other organisations such as the National Women's Council also supplied recruits. The executive committee has been meeting once a week since March and now has "coordinators, contacts, a network" in almost every county in Britain. The main support has come from different church organisations. There are 140 "regional co-ordinators" who had a major part in framing the festival's plans and policies. Mr Hill denied that there were any major organisations supporting the festival finan-

cially. "We have financial means," he said. "Our money comes from people giving us money up and down the country when they hear what we're doing. But there is no particular donor." Mr Hill, aged 23, was a missionary in India for four years, and is married. "Love and sex go together. They are one of the most beautiful things in the world." He believed that there should be stronger control of the media "according to public feeling, and for the sake of safeguarding the public interest." But he added: "I don't like terms like 'control' or 'against'. You have to give an alternative. But I would encourage the uplift and dignity of man and woman."

Speaking of homosexuals, the Gay Liberation Front, and "G.L.F." said: "I lose every one of those people. I cannot agree with their methods or what they do, but we're all human beings." Did he want to incarcerate homosexuals and homosexuals? Certainly not. "We are concerned, and we want to help."

The first stage in this help will probably spring from a proclamation issued during Saturday's rally. It says that the freedom of the artist has been emphasised at the expense of a "responsible attitude to the rest of society," and asserts that extreme viewpoints and anti-Christian views are given too much tolerance. The media are urged in the proclamation to "promote and encourage productions which emphasise the value of family love, love in all human relationships, and the responsible use of individual freedom."

A strong broadcasting and film council is called for and a wider area of responsibility urged for the Arts Council. Would such proposals if implemented by the Government curtail or inhibit individual freedom? The Festival of Light clearly thinks not. The New Taboo, page 14.

Abortion outlook 'casual'

Many teenage girls seeking an abortion regard it as no more serious than having a tooth or a family doctor said in Birmingham yesterday.

Dr Maxwell White, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, told a conference of the Royal College of Nursing: "A lot of these girls are under the impression that physically and morally, it is no more serious than having an offending tooth removed."

"We cannot subscribe to this view, and I prefer to allow these girls adequate time off work after having a proper medical certificate." The conference, which lasts a week, is studying such problems as how nurses reconcile their consciences to abortion and euthanasia, and what nursing care should be given to the dying.

Dr White said those beyond hope of reasonable existence should be allowed to die peacefully and with dignity. "To make the last hours or days of some dangerously and incurably ill patient uncomfortable with injections, blood samples, drips, and suction tubes is surely neither our prerogative nor our duty," he said.

29 on Festival of Light charges

Twenty-nine people appeared in court yesterday after the "Festival of Light" rally in London on Saturday. Fifteen appeared at Bow Street and 14 at Marlborough Street.

At Bow Street Geoffrey Dyson (17), student, of Shakespeare Avenue, Southgate, London, was conditionally discharged after pleading guilty to obstructing a police officer. Inspector James Belshaw said Dyson picked him by the shoulders, took off his hat, and threw it into the crowd.

'Blackout' led to crash

The driver of a 25-ton articulated lorry involved in an accident which a seven-year-old girl died suffered from epilepsy and had a blackout just before the crash, Mr Montague Sherborne, prosecuting, said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Alexander Currie (34), of Rug Street, St Saviour, Essex, was fined £150 and disqualified from driving for eight years after pleading guilty to causing the death of Kim Spencer, of New North Road, King's Cross, London, on September 18 last year by dangerous driving.

Mr. Sherborne said Kim was walking near her home with her mother and other members of her family, including a seven-month-old baby, when the lorry mounted the pavement. The boy was slightly hurt and the grandmother lost the use of an arm. The mother and baby escaped.

Currie said in a statement that he had earlier felt ill and the lorry lurched. He felt a 10-minute walk he felt all right again and continued his journey. "That is all I can remember," the statement added.

He was given nine months to pay the fine, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment in default, and ordered to pay £100 costs.

New remand in baby case

Pauline Margaret Jones (23), was again remanded in custody for a week at Harlow, Essex, yesterday, accused of taking away six-month-old Denise Weller. Jones, single and unemployed, of Northumberland Avenue, Hull, is charged with taking away Denise on July 30, with intent to deprive Mr Terence Weller, the father, of possession.

London office

Focus International, the non-political humanitarian organisation, has opened an office in London to campaign in Britain and Europe for the humane treatment of prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

CID discipline to be tightened

A major tightening of discipline in the CID has been ordered by Scotland Yard after a confidential report on widespread allegations against detectives made by criminals in many parts of London.

Several hundred complaints were proved to have no foundation or were later withdrawn, and reports on many other cases, which were sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions, were dropped for lack of evidence.

Orders to senior detectives throughout London to enforce stricter discipline follow talks between Scotland Yard, the Director of Public Prosecutions, and Home Office officials. At present there are 15 Metropolitan Police officers before the courts, and others are suspended from duty awaiting internal disciplinary inquiries.

All detectives have been

reminded that they must not meet criminal contacts without first informing superior officers. They have also been told not to associate with defendants on bail.

Senior officers have been warned of the dangers of forming local drug squads, after allegations that drugs have been planted on suspects.

The confidential report suggests that there has been a lack of strict control by senior officers which has allowed junior ranks too much freedom and could lead to breaches of discipline. Some detectives feel that the new orders will seriously hamper the investigation of crime.

They say that without a steady flow of information from small-time criminals and people on the fringes of the underworld the rising crime rate cannot be effectively tackled.

Leader comment, page 12

3 gaoled for rape

Three youths who threatened an 18-year-old girl that they would lose an Alsatian on her if she tried to escape from a caravan and then took turns to rape her were each gaoled for three years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Thomas Mustafa (18), unemployed, of Roman Way, Holloway; Andreas Neophytou (18), plumber, of Cornwallis Road,

Upper Holloway; and Kenneth George Page (19), unemployed of Gee Street, City of London, were all found guilty of having sexual intercourse with the girl without her consent.

The Common Sergeant, Judge Mervyn Griffith-Jones, said: "It was one of the most callous, brutal rape I have heard in all the years I have spent at the Old Bailey."

Plea for balanced planning

Two different notions of regional planning need to be merged if Britain's regions are to be developed in such a way that each one makes its best contribution to national well-being, the Regional Studies Association was told last night.

Mr D. F. Harris, senior research officer with the Yorkshire and Humberside Economic Planning Board, said that there were two distinct streams of developing ideas and institutions: a town-planning approach concentrating on the relationship between population and environment and an industrial development approach concentrating on the relationship between the level of population and of employment.

In his view the job of regional planning should be to maintain a reasonable balance between employment, population, and environment in the various local labour market areas within each region.

By our Regional Affairs Correspondent

Mr Harris was giving the opening paper at a conference in Cardiff which is debating whether regional development should be aimed at self-sufficiency for each region or interdependence between regions. A self-sufficiency basis suggested a situation of competition, with each region promoting its own interests above all other considerations—and so such circumstances did not matter if each region had its own approach to planning.

The principle of interdependence involved the regions being seen in a national context, the main objective being that of the national well-being. In certain areas this would involve a decline in employment and population. Such an objective could only be achieved by a system founded on a common understanding of the nature and

purpose of regional planning and an acceptance of the need to operate in a national context.

The town planning approach to regional planning was found in regions dominated by large cities with an acute problem of land shortage. It was concerned primarily with planning the physical structure of an area in terms of land use and communications and little attention was given to the area's overall economic potential and its implications in terms of employment and population.

Mr Harris was speaking in a personal capacity, but the approach he advocated was that used by the Yorkshire and Humberside Board in analysing 16 areas in the region in terms of jobs, population and environment, and producing a range of planning options for each area which allowed the claims of each to be balanced one against another, and priorities to be established among them.

Airport staff get a kindly ear

By MALCOLM DEAN

An experimental counselling service for the 23,000 employees at Heathrow Airport, London, will begin this week with the appointment of a social worker. She is Miss Diana Whitaker, aged 25, who has worked as a senior social worker with Buckinghamshire County Council. She will deal with the same kind of problems as the Samaritans.

Most of the 230 firms at the airport do not have personnel or welfare officers. Even in companies with welfare officers, some workers may be reluctant to take personal problems to a colleague on the company. The organisers of the project believe the workers at the airport are under more strain than many people because of the number of night shifts. The British Airports Authority recently received a request from a local marriage guidance council for an increase in the subscription which it paid to the council because of the number of authority employees using the service.

All companies at the airport have been asked to contribute to the service. The organisers estimate it will cost £2,000 a year to run and so far have received £500.

One of the founders of the service is Mr Peter Edmunds, an operations officer with the airport authority who is a former Samaritan. He now heads a committee of eight who will control the counselling service. Members include an airport doctor, airline welfare and personnel officers, a trade union official, and the managing direc-

Diana Whitaker: with people's problems

tor of Britannia's news-age. Mr Edmunds considers main function will be "dealing with people who have reached the end of their tether, and need someone to talk to. They blow their top." He will be able to pick up a phone and dial the service. He then walk over to talk to social worker. Usually, a Samaritan experience is guided, the person quiets after he has discussed his problem. He becomes more rational and sees his options much clearly.

Mr Edmunds believes the vice will be used by management as well as by black collar workers.

"I come from a medical family. Both my father and mother have a medical practice. They both tell me the majority of the people come to their surgeries are suffering from personal problems, not medical ones."

"Most doctors are too busy to be able to give much personal problems, people no longer feel comfortable going to a vicar."

Communication line

British Rail will in future tell planning authorities when consent has been given to the closure of countryside passenger lines so that the authorities can start to consider their future use. The Department of the Environment announced this yesterday.

A circular from the department to authorities in England and Wales outlines improved arrangements to ensure that disused railway land is put to the best use. Even if councils do not take up the option to buy, in towns.

disused lines, it says, they best placed to decide on future use.

They will normally be expected to tell British Rail their decision within a year. The price will be a matter for negotiation.

When delay is likely to be the land can be purchased by British Rail, which would hold it for a time, but the prospective buyer taking maintenance obligations. The new arrangements do not cover surplus railway land in towns.

Fisons looks forward to Europe.

In his interim statement to stockholders of September 27th 1971 Lord Netherthorpe, Chairman, reviewing the impact on Fisons of entry into the Common Market, spoke of: Increased potential for fertilizers and agrochemicals. Longer term prospects for faster European development of new pharmaceutical products. New opportunities for consumer lines.

The full text of the statement was:

	£000
Trading profit	4,429
Investment Income (gross)	254
Debiture and Loan interest payable	-599
Group Profit before Taxation	4,084
Taxation	-1,806
Net Profit attributable to outside interests in subsidiaries	-4
Net profit attributable to Fisons Limited	2,274

The Board has today declared an interim dividend of 51% absorbing £1,297M payable on 8th December 1971 to stockholders on the register at 26th October 1971 (1970 second interim—51%, absorbing £1,297M). The final dividend for the year will be recommended in March 1972.

Trading profit came from the following activities after deducting Research and Development expenditure as shown:

	£000
Agrochemical Division	9,294
Fertilizer Division	20,702
Pharmaceutical Division	8,689
Total	48,685

FISONS AND THE EEC

A decision on UK accession into the EEC is to be taken in October and stockholders should therefore know what entry into Europe will mean to their company.

Demand for fertilizers and crop protection products should rise. Opportunities will be created for the British farmer to increase production, of cereals and beef in particular, since he will be able to sell his produce in a higher price market.

In agricultural and industrial chemicals a substantial and increasing share of our sales already goes to Europe and a progressive elimination of tariffs should mean an improved rate of profit on existing trade and lead to new business which the present level of duties prohibits. We foresee no cost disadvantage against our Continental competitors and the elimination of dumping implicit in a unified agricultural market should be a welcome stabilising factor.

Products of the Pharmaceutical Division are already manufactured at three locations within Europe and two in the United Kingdom. Membership of the Community will permit a greater degree of flexibility of manufacture and an improved pattern of distribution. The Treaty of

The Profit of the Fisons Group, unaudited, for the six months ended 30th June 1971, with comparable figures, are as follows:

Six Months ended 30.6.71	Six Months ended 30.6.70	Year ended 31.12.70
4,429	4,186	6,302
254	123	477
-599	-638	-1,248
4,084	3,671	5,531
-1,806	-1,654	-2,309
-4	-11	-4
2,274	2,006	3,218

Investment Income (gross) includes the gross dividends receivable during the period from Associated Companies. Fisons' share of the trading results of those companies has not been consolidated in the accounts at this interim stage, but it is intended that this will be given effect to in the Accounts for the year 1971. The effect should not be significant.

Six months ended 30.6.71	Six months ended 30.6.70
Turnover	Turnover
9,294	11,718
20,702	26,301
8,689	6,606
48,685	44,625
R & D	R & D
465	463
199	216
785	516
1,449	1,195
4,429	4,186

Rome provides for a welcome harmonisation of many measures, of which patents and regulations dealing with health services and registration procedures are most important to the company.

The growth of the economy of an enlarged EEC should benefit the sales of consumer goods, especially toiletries, slimfoods, over-the-counter pharmaceuticals and garden products.

Fisons look forward with eagerness to the establishment of the enlarged trading area and with confidence to the energetic exploitation of the opportunities arising from it.

27th September, 1971.

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Demos in a Welsh court

Four men who were called yesterday as interpreters when 7 members of the Welsh language Society appeared at Old Magistrates' Court, Wiltshire, withdrew from interpreting duties.

One, Mr Elwyn Evans, before being sworn, said that he asked to be relieved of interpreting in view of development and information I received this morning. The accused and people in the public gallery jeered and clapped.

The charges allege conspiracy to enter as trespassers the property of the broadcasting authorities in England and Wales and to interfere with television transmission.

Mr Iwan ap Iwan, a solicitor, made an application in Welsh for the whole of the proceedings to be taken in Welsh. After a brief retirement, the chairman of the magistrates announced that in Welsh and English, that everything would be translated into Welsh, but the proceedings would be in English.

One of the defendants ignored requests from court officials to get down while an interpreter was sworn, and addressed the court in Welsh for 10 minutes.

handicapping.

Mr Eifion Roberts, prosecuting, then said he had no objection to Mr Elwyn Evans being released from interpreting duties. The Rev Ernest Wynn and the Rev James Humphreys said that they did not wish to act as interpreters. Cheers and handclapping greeted each claim. The magistrates' clerk said: "That is the situation you have no interest."

Mr Roberts suggested that the court should adjourn until the afternoon so that the position could be considered.

As court officials left, the 17 defendants and people in the public gallery stood and sang a Welsh anthem.

There were further scenes when the court resumed in the afternoon, which led eventually to hymn singing by the defendants.

Mr Dennis Jones was about to be sworn in as interpreter when one of the defendants crossed the court in Welsh and he would not accept translation, and would not go to the court to go on with work.

The clerk said: "The Bench given you every consideration for the points you want to put forward for the hearing of the case in the Welsh language. A time has come where an interpreter must be sworn in the court to be in session."

Welsh hymn

When the clerk began to administer the interpreter's oath, the defendants stood with their backs to the Bench and sang a Welsh hymn.

As the interruptions continued, the police were ordered to clear the public gallery. One of the 50 occupants suggested as they were carried out. The magistrates returned in the afternoon, only to retire after being told by the clerk that one of the defendants was not well and was being attended by a doctor.

When the absent defendant returned, Mr Roberts asked for the case to be adjourned under section 6 and said that in the afternoon the prosecution would apply to the High Court for a writ to prefer a private Bill of indictment. "That course is necessary because of the conduct to which the court has been subjected by the defendants."

After a brief retirement, the magistrates said that they would adjourn the case until October, allowing bail on certain conditions.



Sunlight and music... two visitors to the summer school of music held each year at Dartington Hall, a fourteenth century manor which houses part of the Dartington college of arts, Devon

Tory gets up early to meet the working people

Supported by a group of ebullient knuckers-up, Mr Nicholas Winterton, the Conservative candidate in the Macclesfield by-election, raced round the streets of the town yesterday afternoon shaking hands with anyone in focus and drawing comfort from the smiles which greeted his performance.

This Conservative technique—this display of instant charm, bracing energy, and fleeting bonhomie—certainly helped the candidate to cover the ground in spectacular and dramatic fashion. Its effect is harder to assess.

For instance, Mr Winterton, in lightweight suit, vanished behind an ice-cream cart outside a school to shake hands with two mothers waiting for their children. Seconds after he had galloped away, literally out of view, one of the women said: "You can't tell them to their face, can you? I voted Tory last time, but I'm voting Labour on Thursday. I think a lot of women will. I'm sick of these prices. I mean, we can't afford anything."

Mr Winterton told his press conference that he had been up at 6 am, canvassing commuters in bus queues and railway stations and in paper shops. "People," he said, "were surprised to see me." He lowered

his voice. "There were working people, with their haversacks over their backs. You'll be all right," they said. These are the very best of British working people."

Macclesfield, Mr Winterton told a questioner, was no Bromsgrove. There was no Redditch new town here, not so much overspill, and no motor industry near by. There was, however, a "vocal and powerful rural community."

Mr Winterton is on the defensive against the most serious Labour attack ever mounted in Macclesfield. It is the loyalty of habitual and longstanding Conservative voters that he has to count on. The signs are that if Macclesfield goes Labour it will be because Conservatives have withheld their support and not so much because Labour has made massive progress.

Mr Winterton sets great store by what he calls the "genuinely independent" nature of the "ordinary working people," a factor which he says Labour underestimates. "These people believe in a hard day's work for a good day's pay and they appreciate it in their responsibility to look after their families. It is their job."

His chief opponent, Mrs Diana Jenda, the Labour candidate, said that the Russians had

nothing to do with the by-election campaign and that Mr Winterton was "childish" to introduce them.

Mr Winterton retorted later with a prepared statement in which he demanded: "How dare my Socialist opponent say that this is not an issue of this by-election? The electors are, and have every right to be, disturbed by this espionage and concerned for the defence of the realm."

Mrs Jenda contented herself with what must be the briefest prepared statement on record in a by-election. It says: "At shops within a hundred yards of these committee rooms the following price rises have taken place during the last week—bacon 1p a lb, butter 1p a lb, bread roll 1p. She called for a restoration of food subsidies instead of import levies, and of bodies like the Consumer Council and the Prices and Incomes Board to monitor price increases.

The Liberal, Mr Michael Hammond, wanted to know whether the Conservatives would be declaring as election expenses the salaries of what he calls the "large number" of professional workers they had brought in for the campaign. If they did, he said, the Liberals would take legal advice on whether any action could be taken.

One of the two Independents, Mr Robert Goodall, was in Macclesfield yesterday, his roof rack surmounted by oak leaves. He represents the English National Resurgence Movement and is anti-Common Market. His comment was at least the most colourful of the day. "If Mr Winterton wins, it will be a disaster. If Labour wins it will be a sensation. If I win it will be a miracle, and England needs a miracle."

The other anti-Market Independent, Mr Reginald Simmerson, was away and intends to return to the constituency tomorrow.

General Election: Sir A. V. Harvey (C) 29,023; B. S. Jenda (Lab) 18,571; R. Hammond (L) 8,124. C. majority 10,452.

Traders profiteered under decimal cover, claims Prior

By DAVID GRAY

Mr James Prior yesterday accused some traders of using the confusion over decimalisation as an excuse for unjustified price increases.

"We all know that it has happened, and it would be naive to say that it has not happened," he said. "You and I often think of 30p as half-a-crown, and a lot of other people do the same. That state of mind has helped to mislead the public. We find ourselves paying more without realising it."

The Minister of Agriculture's comments, coupled with an attack on the price the housewife has to pay for the more sophisticated packaging of convenience foods, was made at the opening of the Food Manufacturers' Federation at Brighton.

It drew qualified support from several food producers and overwhelming backing from the Consumers' Union. Heinz agreed that there had been some unjustified rises at the beginning of decimalisation but said there were now fewer.

"We support Mr Prior's contention that the smallest decimal unit is too large," a Heinz spokesman said. "It means that on products selling at less than 10 new pence the smallest increase we can make is half a newpenny and that is still more than the Confederation of British Industry's limit of 5 per cent."

A Bird's Eye spokesman said decimal money had blurred ideas of the value of money. Before D-day his firm had offered "money off" inducements in shops—perhaps 2d off an item. "Now, an offer of 1p off—which is, in fact, more than 2d—has no effect. We still believe that it will take another year or 18 months for traders and housewives to really understand decimal values."

One of the food trade's critics, Mrs Regina Dollar, the southern organiser of the Consumers' Union, which claims to have several hundred "watchdogs" on prices in various parts of the country, said the housewife was "being caught all the time."

Twenty new pence seems less to most people than 4s, and if a shop puts the price of an article up to 22p, that is a very considerable rise, although it may not seem so. Until you begin to look thoroughly at these things, you don't realise how many large increases there have been.

"The fact that Mr Prior has admitted it at last is a source of great satisfaction to us because it is what we have been saying all along. What we want to know now is what he is going to do about it."

But representatives of several large retail organisations pointed out that decimalisation had coincided with a series of wage increases and higher costs which had been beyond their control.

A National Grocers' Federation spokesman said: "My initial reaction is that if a senior Minister cannot at this stage remember the difference between 20 new pence and half-a-crown, then no wonder the country is in the state it is at the moment."

"If the Minister believes that some traders have taken the opportunity offered by decimalisation to raise prices then it is up to him to raise the matter with the trades concerned."

"As far as the grocery trade is concerned, he could not be more mistaken. If he cares to consult us about price increases, we would tell him that a good deal of blame for higher prices can be attributed to Government ineptitude—by both this Government and their predecessors. We

would also offer him a few free lessons in decimalisation."

Mr John Peggall, general secretary of the National Chamber of Trade, believed Mr Prior was not putting forward the Government view. The Decimal Currency Board's final report had exonerated traders, he said, adding: "The Government has never made any approach to us indicating that there were any doubts about this question. I think Mr Prior must be expressing his personal views because the Government would have communicated this kind of accusation in a far more official way."

But if Whitehall was complaining that people did not understand the new currency, Mr Peggall said, it ought to have done more to teach the public about it. A large proportion of the costs of the change-over had been borne by shopkeepers.

Mr Hyman Kreitzman, chairman of Tesco, said that all the reputable companies had been careful to give the housewife a fair deal and a spokesman for John Sainsbury Ltd confirmed that his chairman's promise that more prices would be rounded down had been fulfilled. 1,106 were rounded down, 900 were rounded up, and 975 converted exactly.

J. Lyons' managing director, Mr Neil Salmon, said it was too soon to see what effect the CBI's initiative in pegging food prices would have on manufacturers' profits. But he felt that in the long run it was in everyone's interests that prices should be determined in and by the market-place.

Fiske winds up year early

THE DECIMAL Currency forecast that the change to decimal currency would take 13 months, but six weeks after D-day, February 15, almost all business was being transacted in decimal money and it was possible to end the change-over period in August. So far up to the middle of

this month \$6.13 million out of \$9.4 million old pennies in circulation and \$8.57 million three-penny pieces out of \$11 million had been returned to the Royal Mint. It was expected that most of the remainder would be retained as souvenirs.

MP fined over exchange

Mr Michael Grylls, the Conservative MP for Chertsey, Surrey, was fined a total of £250 at the Camberwell Magistrates' Court yesterday for breaches of the Exchange Control Act.

The Costa Brava Wine Company, London, EC, of which he is a director and 40 per cent shareholder was fined a total of £750 and ordered to pay £250 costs for the same offences.

The magistrate, Mr M. J. Guymer, said that the offences were purely technical and Mr Grylls had been unaware that he was committing an offence.

Mr Brian Leary, prosecuting, said there were five counts involving sums varying from about £3,000 to £10,000. These had been paid into the Costa Brava company's account to the credit of a Spanish property development company without permission of the Treasury.

Five British people were to use the money to buy property in Spain, which will be advertised in Britain. None of the money had been sent to Spain. All of it had been repaid by the company and Mr Grylls.

Shell in battle for oil storage

By JAMES LEWIS

Shell (UK) Ltd will confront its Anglesey opponents for the first time next Tuesday when a public inquiry opens into part of the company's plan to build an oil terminal off Anglesey.

The inquiry will be limited to a planning application to establish a tank "farm" at Rhos-goch, about a mile and a half inland from Llanllech, to store the oil brought ashore from tankers anchored at the two proposed offshore terminal buoys.

The decision of Anglesey county council to cooperate with Shell in the scheme has taken much of the steam out of the opposition, but conservationists are still concerned about the choice of Rhos-goch for the storage tanks. The site, they say, is clearly visible from Parys and Llanellian mountains and better screened sites are available.

The Anglesey Marine Terminal Bill, which will authorise the establishment of the terminal itself, at a cost of £18 million, is still going through Parliament. Shell expects it to have an unimpeded passage and the

Royal Assent is hoped for by the end of the year.

The third stage of the scheme is to secure approval for the pipeline to carry the oil from Anglesey to the Shell refinery at Stanlow, Cheshire. The company has been negotiating with landowners for the past six months and a spokesman said yesterday that the route was expected to be published "at any time now."

There was a minor setback to the pipeline last week when Rhyl urban council referred back an application by Shell to lease about 2½ acres of land on the banks of the river Clywd as a storage depot. The council wants more information about the precise use to which the depot would be put, and the volume of traffic it would attract.

Shell explained yesterday that it was needed for the storage of pipes—each section will be 3ft in diameter and 40ft long—during the building stage. An overlapping of the three stages of the scheme was inevitable, said a spokesman, if the project was to go ahead at a reasonable speed.

Lesson in how not to lecture

By our Education Correspondent

One of the most common mistakes by lecturers is to lecture at all, says a research worker in a book he is publishing himself. Mr Donald Bligh, who works at London University's teaching methods unit, argues that it is usually better to use a variety of teaching methods in a lecture period. He lists several which may be employed—"buzz groups" of students discussing a particular point for a short period; case studies; short talks by students; audiotapes; and a mixture of lectures and discussion.

He analyses evidence on the effectiveness of the lecturing method and concludes that it may be used to convey information, but on its own it will not be successful in promoting thought or changing attitudes. He recommends that lecturers should seek the opinions of students on lecture, by anonymous questionnaires after about one tenth of the course.

"Students' opinions of their lecturers reflect the nature of the students more than that of the lecturers. It does not follow from this that lecturers need not bother to seek students' opinions. Quite the contrary, if students' personalities are unlikely to change very quickly, it is the lecturer who may have to change his technique because it is the lecturer who initially controls the teaching situation," Mr Bligh says.

The book, designed to assist teachers in higher education, displays its own faith in education by objectives. Its last page contains an assessment questionnaire which buyers are asked to fill in, ranking each chapter on a points scale.

"What's the use of Lectures?" Price £1.25p from 55 Golden Square, London WC1H 9NT.

'Clean up media'—Tories

Two hundred women Conservatives urged the Government yesterday to promote moral values by every means possible and to counter the "pandering in the press, theatre, radio and television to the baser instincts of the 'sick' minority."

Mrs Madge Westmoreland, of Deganwy, near Llandudno, told the annual meeting of the Wales and Monmouthshire area women's advisory committee at Llandrindod Wells: "Impartial inquiry into the whole question of pornography and censorship is now urgent. We must give serious thought to our educational methods."

Mrs Westmoreland said: "There seems to be an appetite for all that is worthless. Traditional moral values are threatened. Hooliganism, abortion, illegitimacy, venereal disease, gambling, and crimes of violence are all increasing. The press stimulates the appetites of people for all that is degrading—make it spicy, sell more newspapers. I don't want to see photographs of unmarried mothers with their babies, or to read of the love life of a hippie, or how families started wife-swapping. I don't want to turn on my TV set and constantly see plays of violence or sex."

Mrs Westmoreland said radio and television should be guided by an independent broadcasting council. Producers "must be made to realise there is a silent majority who still want to see programmes which are uplifting, enjoyable, and appeal to one's better instincts."

The Plaque Fighter.

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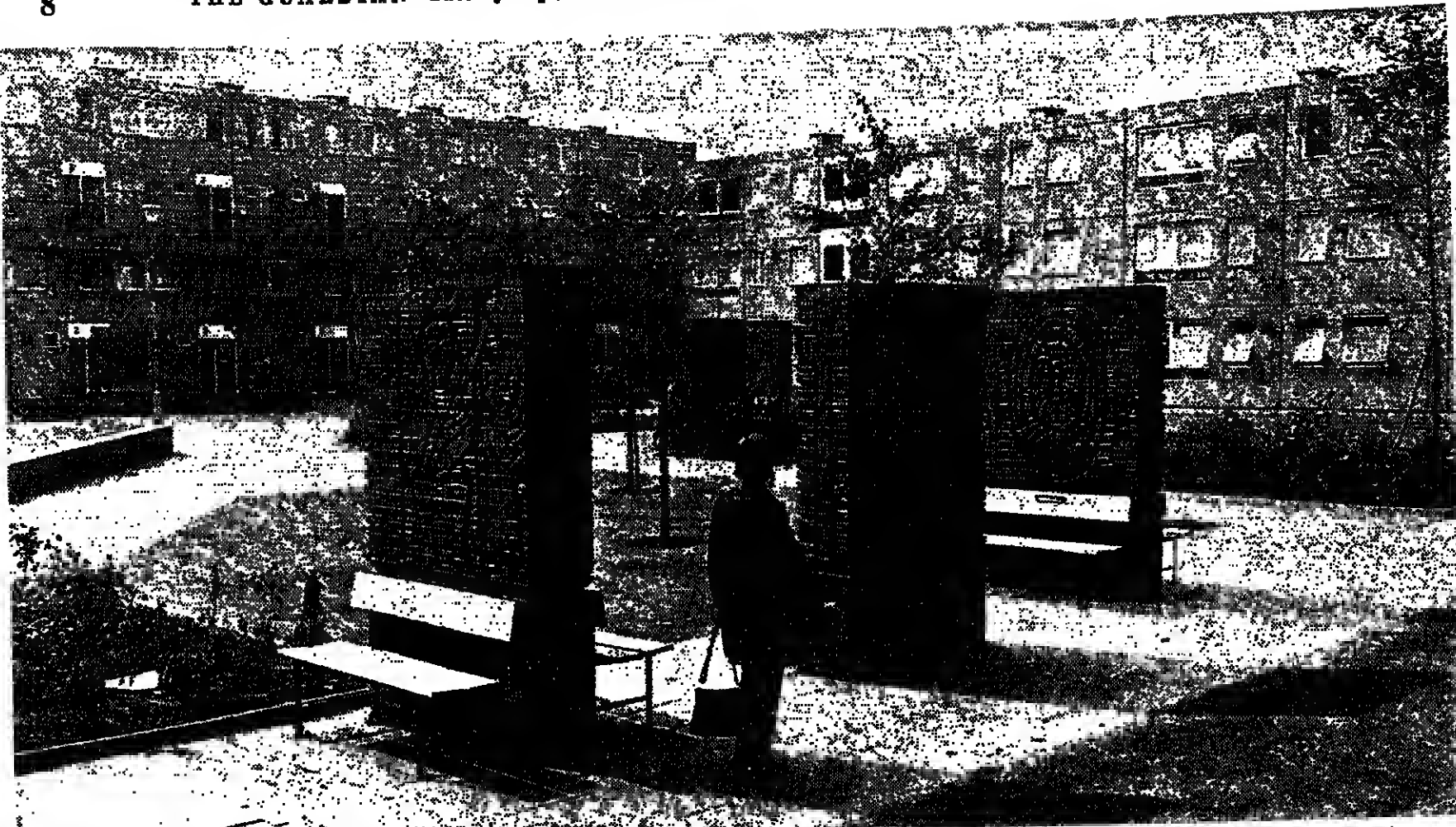
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Sculpture by William Mitchell at the Evelyn estate, Deptford, London. Each sculpture is based on a part of John Evelyn's diaries

A brave new world is rising in historic Deptford hard by the Thames. Faced with the problems of urban renewal in the heart of London, the borough of Lewisham has been investing enormous amounts of time, skill, effort, and cash on the early stages of what is virtually a new town. The results are depressing.

New anonymous towers have sprouted where once there were two-storey terrace homes in narrow streets. Four-storey blocks of maisonettes, cheap both in cost and appearance, form new squares alongside old ones with nicely moulded grass, abundant hexagonal paving, young saplings, flower beds, play frames, and rather jolly brick wall sculptures. There is no internal traffic. The disheartening thing is that schemes of just such description have won, and perhaps still could win, awards.

The atmosphere is no better or worse than might be expected when more than 800 homes for more than 2,000 people, many of them young children are plonked down in the middle of what is in reality

Deptford's depressing brave new world

a cramped municipal park. There is too much paving and too little grass, some of it fenced off. Ball-kicking areas have been provided but children are rarely as well ordered that they choose to play in the places officially allocated.

The hedges are bolted to the ground. Litter normally scurries down the paths apparently and noticeably (it had been swept away before the borough's proud but sad showing last week).

Lest anyone imagine that such formality follows in the off-putting Georgian tradition, it should be pointed out that their best provided gardens at

the back as well as communal but private squares in front. Here there are no gardens, and anyone and everyone who wishes can use or abuse the public open space.

In spite of car cages, the three-storey garage stands largely ignored because the owners prefer the uncovered bays or the street where their precious vehicles are safer from damage by the hoard.

In fact, while the council has provided homes of reasonable value (a two-bedroom flat in the lower cost £4.74 exclusive of the environment could all too easily and quickly degenerate into one of London's future

slums, a prediction all the less palatable since the cost will only be paid off over the next 60 years).

Of course, to be fair to Lewisham, there are many other authorities all over the country producing much the same kind of schemes, some perhaps even worse.

The Evelyn Estate was planned when Whitehall's pressure on local authorities to use industrialised building systems, with consequent reductions in both construction time and price, was at its height.

What is appalling is the provision of so much housing in which so few officials would

themselves choose to live; the time taken for changes of attitude to filter through the planning process, and the fact that more of this battery style living is still to come.

Lewisham itself plans another scheme involving eight more ugly towers and more maisonettes.

However, the borough is obviously not particularly happy with what it has done and will be reverting to traditional bricks with as many gardens as can be fitted in. Rehabilitation is in vogue, and such council-improved terrace properties are in tremendous demand.

In addition, plans for the wholesale removal and renewal of the High Street have been abandoned in favour of a gradual facelift: this should avoid a high of empty shops and over-high rents.

The old world may not be quite so brave or blatant but still has a lot to offer. Lewisham has at least been sensitive and flexible enough eventually to realise this.

Judy Hillman

Maxwell 'should have been asked'

Mr Robert Maxwell, the former Labour MP, should have been asked to explain why he had dismissed a number of senior executives over a short period, a High Court Judge said yesterday.

Inspectors investigating the affairs of Pergamon Press and another company criticised Mr Maxwell after hearing of the dismissals. Mr Justice Forbes said: "There may be no dispute on that finding, but when the inspectors go on to make it a criticism of Mr Maxwell and his stewardship, that is a matter which should have been put to Mr Maxwell."

"He may have had some explanation for it," the criticism was contained in the inspectors' interim report.

Mr Maxwell, of Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, is asking the court to stop a Department of Trade and Industry inquiry by Mr Owen Stabile QC, and a City accountant, Sir Ronald Leach, into Pergamon Press and International Hearing Systems Corporation. He claims that the inspectors have been unfair

to him, and wants an action, which he is bringing against the Department and the inspectors, to be heard first.

In that action, Mr Maxwell seeks declarations and orders preventing the defendants from continuing with such parts of the inquiry as might be concerned with any of his acts or omissions.

The inspectors deny his allegations, and maintain that they gave him every opportunity to produce any material he wished and to answer any criticism.

Mr Justice Forbes said no shadow of criticism had been made against a former executive who had been managing director of one company during a period when many criticisms of Mr Maxwell were made. "It is all blamed on Mr Maxwell," he said.

Mr Raymond Kidwell QC, for the inspectors, said they were under no duty to have this person recalled to give evidence after hearing Mr Maxwell.

The hearing continues today.

Oxfam to lobby at UN

Oxfam is to send two of its senior officials to lobby the United Nations General Assembly over what the relief organisation describes as the "totally inadequate response" to requests for aid to refugees in West Bengal. Oxfam understands that the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, will raise the question of relief to East Pakistan and West Bengal in his speech to the assembly today.

The Oxfam men, who will leave today for New York, are Mr Michael Rowntree, chairman of the council of management, and Mr Kenneth Bennett, Oxfam's overseas aid director. They will try to ensure that sufficient aid is given to the Indian Government to prevent further starvation in West Bengal.

Their second aim will be to persuade the UN to work out an adequate political solution, which would allow aid to be freely distributed in East Pakistan. Oxfam said yesterday that food was piling up on the docks at Chittagong, but it could not be distributed to famine areas. Forty bridges between the port and the capital city of Dhacca had been destroyed. The East Pakistan transport system was geared to move only 1.5 million tons of supplies a year, and it was now necessary to move three million tons.

The response from world governments to the aid scheme launched by the United Nations had been totally inadequate, and lack of supplies, coupled with delays in distribution, had cost the lives of many children in West Bengal.

"Oxfam, which normally does not involve itself in political questions, has been forced into the public arena to protest about these delays and inadequacies," an Oxfam official said.

'Failure of national nerve' if Britain snubs EEC

The internal feud in the Conservative Party over Britain's proposed membership of the EEC, which is generously documented by the Conservative Central Office with the issue of agricultural policy, was continued yesterday by Mr Enoch Powell (and those anti-Marketters he speaks for) versus the Rest—Mr Peter Thomas, QC, chairman of the Conservative Party, Mr Christopher Chataway, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, and Sir Tufton Beamish, chairman of the Conservative Group for Europe and vice-chairman of the 1922 Committee.

Mr Chataway, speaking last night to the Harwich Chamber of Commerce, said that if Britain now turned her back on Europe, it would be seen, "rightly," as a failure of national nerve: it would disavow the Conservative Party's "British Friends," who would recognise that we were turning in on ourselves and throwing away the last chance to share in the leadership of Europe; and "it would have a devastating effect on our economic prospects."

Mr Powell, addressing the Croydon Chamber of Commerce, dismissed as "an error" the belief that "since our commerce with the Commonwealth is becoming less important, our only compensation is to be found in Western Europe and the Common Market in particular, and that, therefore, we have no choice in this matter."

It was true, Mr Powell said, that our commerce with the Commonwealth was diminishing as part of our total trade—"not surprisingly, as the significance of the old preferential arrangements declines." But the balance was made good not in Western Europe, and not at all in the countries of the EEC, but almost wholly in the rest of the world—"across those ties with the open sea" which we have promised M. Pompidou to renounce.

Mr Powell said that for

By our Political Correspondent

Britain "to tie herself to the Continent, and loosen her ties with the open sea" in return for accepting the irreversible agricultural policy of Western Europe, might be a shrewd bargain for others: "for us it would be manifest folly."

Mr Thomas, speaking at Llandrindod Wells, said that if Britain joined the EEC, "the mainland of Europe will prove the land of opportunity for Wales." (The opposite view is held by Mr Emlyn Hooson, QC, MP for Montgomery and leader of the Welsh Liberal Party.)

Mr Thomas said that the interests of Wales in coal, steel, chemical and motor firms, farming, and in regional development, would all benefit from Britain's entry. He warned his audience of Tory women not to confuse the price of food with the standard of living.

Sir Tufton Beamish, speaking at Fulham, London, recalled the famous election at Fulham in 1933, when Hitler was a growing menace and "a Socialist pacifist, fighting explicitly on the issue of disarmament, captured what was regarded as a Conservative stronghold."

Sir Tufton said: "Are the people going to indulge once again in

ecapism and wishful thinking, as we go to throw ourselves heart and soul into the struggle against tyranny and aggression by contributing our strength and experience to a united, free Europe?"

The electors of Beckenham, London, now in the last week of a referendum on entry to the EEC, organised by Mr Philip Goodhart, Conservative MP for the constituency, do not apparently see the issue in anything like Sir Tufton's dramatic terms. So far, 3,394 electors have bothered to vote, out of an electorate of 77,459. Of those who have voted, 1,767 are against entry and 1,627 in favour of a national referendum on the issue.

There was no alternative to British entry to the Common Market, Mr David Knox, Conservative MP for Leek, Staffordshire, said yesterday.

British influence in the world and the relative living standards of the British people had declined "beyond all recognition" over the past 25 years, he said. The only way to reverse this slide was to join a larger political and economic grouping—the Common Market.

Earlier promiscuity found among girls

By our own Reporter

The age range of sexual promiscuity among girls is falling to include the 10 to 14-year-olds, according to the second report produced by the Sheffield Council of Social Service.

The survey, conducted in the first place by students from Sheffield Polytechnic, found there is considerable pressure among girls to conform to their own social patterns of sexual promiscuity.

Girls of about 14, particularly, have a very strong instinct to follow the example of others either by having sexual intercourse or by inventing stories to impress their friends.

The interviewers talked to girls in the Hanover Square area of old houses near the centre of the city. They found them on street corners, occasionally in public houses, and sometimes in youth clubs, although the proportion of teenagers in youth clubs was much lower than the national average.

Mrs Mary Muir, general secretary of Sheffield Council of Social Service, said yesterday that the results of the survey were alarming. Young people were more mature than even five years ago and there was a need for a team of youth workers from the social services to work in the area.

Those workers operating in the Norfolk Park housing area, a new estate which is not a problem area, have confirmed one of the reasons for a lack of community spirit on new estates. They found that families with young children living in blocks of high flats concentrated all their efforts on moving to a house in another area and only regarded their stay on the estate as temporary.

Raider flees

A man with a shotgun who burst into the National Westminster Bank in High Street, Bromley, London, yesterday fled empty handed. A bank spokesman said "It appears as if he was waiting for a colleague. But when he failed to arrive he panicked and fled."



A Falkland Islands stamp, showing in error HMS Glasgow instead of HMS Kent, fetched £1,150 at an auction at Harmer's in London yesterday. The set was issued in 1964 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of a naval battle in the South Atlantic. The stamp was sold by an American

PO and union in urgent talks on costs

By MICHAEL LAKE

Negotiations between the Post Office and the Union of Post Office Workers to agree on measures to cut costs and hold down postal charges will take place in the next three weeks. Implementation of productivity measures agreed after the postal strike, will also be discussed.

The urgency has been dictated by three factors. First is the recognition that the estimated loss this year

put by the Hardman Committee which inquired into the Post Office strike at £40 million—has risen to substantially more than £50 million.

Secondly the Government has insisted that, like other nationalised industries, the Post Office must limit price increases to 5 per cent.

So Mr Bill Rylands, Post Office chairman, must wait at least until next year before he can, as he is anxious to, put up a first class mail stamp from 3 to 3½p. This would be a 16.5 per cent increase—the lowest he could manage with the coinage available.

Thirdly, the union needs an agreement within a month to fulfil its commitment to a special concrete proposals in December. Any agreement with the Post Office will have to be approved by the union executive and then circulated for debate and then at branch level before the December conference.

The union is already studying three broad proposals suggested by the UPW. The first—and most contentious—is that in areas where recruitment falls below an agreed level workers should be paid an extra 55p a year bonus on condition that the union lifts all restrictions against employing part-time workers.

Union reaction to this is to ask what level of employment is envisaged before workers receive the payment—yet at the same time to resist the lifting

of restrictions on part-time employment which are based on an existing agreement. This is the Post Office can recruit part-time workers in the London postal area when vacancies exceed 5 per cent.

The union wants to hold on to this figure because it objects to doing away with full-time jobs in favour of part-time employment, and because it regards the Hardman Committee as having accepted the London agreement as a national norm.

Yesterday the union denied reports that it had rejected a Post Office plan to employ part-time workers over a period of 20 years would replace 20,000 full-time workers. The union said it had not received any such proposal and thus could not have rejected it.

In any case I understand that the Hardman Committee had recommended that part-time workers could mop up the work of 20 per cent of the UPW membership, this figure would be above 25,000.

It was emphasised at union headquarters yesterday that negotiations have not yet begun, although the union accepts the principle of part-time work and has done so for years. The telephone service could not operate without part-timers.

The second Post Office proposal is for a simplified system of work study—which has been under discussion for about four years—to enable approval of local productivity arrangements as recommended by the Hardman Committee.

Thirdly, the proposed agreement on a timetable of productivity measures to help balance the Post Office books over the next few years.

The union emphasises that nothing has yet emerged from discussions but the feeling is that relations between it and the Post Office are slowly improving after the trauma of the strike.

Fewer seek study grants

By our own Reporter

In the first three weeks applications for this year's Churchill travelling fellowships opened, only 21 people applied from the Greater London area—well under half the number of previous years.

One suggested reason for the drop is the rising number of unemployed, and a general feeling that a person who wins a fellowship may not have a job or a career return.

Miss Anne Seagrims, administrator of the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust, said yesterday there was no reason for a fall in applications. "Employers usually as delighted as we are to have workers who win a fellowship," she said.

She did not think the drop in applications had anything to do with the categories, eligible fellowships this year: accountants, sculptors, stonemasons, (coach, players, organisers), motor mechanics, dockers, occupational therapists, immigration officers, work garden centres, and people involved in the care of the mentally handicapped.

In the last category, a nurse who had so far spent throughout the country, male.

In all other parts of the country, except Northern Ireland, the number of applications for fellowships remained as high as ever. There were 4,353 applications for 99 fellowships, closing date this year November 6.

The average fellowship for three months and is £2,500 to cover travelling living costs and, in some cases, residual expenses at home.

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Accused found hanged

Dymitr Dembiczky (46), was in a room charged with the murder of his wife, Margaret, at Scunthorpe, was found hanged in a room in the prison at Lincoln yesterday. He was due to appear at court tomorrow.

Mrs Dembiczky was found dead with stab wounds in a room at Scunthorpe, Lincoln, on August 31, and Ivan Sarpe, aged 36, was also found from stab wounds in a room nearby.

Police with dogs searched the house when Dembiczky barricaded himself inside several hours. He sat at the top of a staircase with a knife in each hand and defied the police. Detectives persuaded him to allow three children to leave the house.

The Chief Constable of Lincoln, Mr George Terry, is to him for 15 minutes while officers climbed ladders to the upstairs window. Dembiczky was taken to hospital with knife injuries.

Parents en boycott

Parents yesterday ended boycott of the village school, Tonnamur, near Port Talbot, Glamorgan. Pupils had kept away since a boy, aged 11, from a local school, believed to have been sexually abused by a teacher, was taken to hospital with knife injuries.

Glamorgan county council is checking all 340 infant junior schools in the county. Carmarthenshire council following suit.

Industrial effluents 'below standard'

By our own Reporter

More than half the industrial effluents discharged into the waters of the Mersey and Weaver River Authority are below acceptable standards. The authority's annual report for 1970-71 says that of 158 industrial sites discharging in the area, 86 have unsatisfactory effluents, requiring remedial measures, while a further 38 are described as "borderline."

All too often, the report says, these in charge of the incomplete treatment provided at manufacturers' effluent plants are preoccupied with the manufacturing activities, and can only very rarely claim any special expertise in effluent purification. The policy of the authority for dealing with industrial pollution is to connect trade effluents to local authority sewage purification works of adequate size, controlled by expert people, but for a substantial quantity of industrial effluents this would not be practicable for the foreseeable future, and improvements would have to be made on-site.

The authority's staff made more than 7,000 visits of inspection to industrial premises during the year, including interviews with industrialists about pollution prevention. Nearly 5,000 visits to local authority sewage works were also made, and in almost a quarter of them the quality of the effluent is described in the report as "still unsatisfactory."

Water quality in the authority's area was monitored throughout the year by 3,600 laboratory analyses of samples taken at 197 different points. Inspectors also investigated 332 specific complaints of pollution most of them from the general public—indicating an "increasing general awareness and concern about river pollution," says the report.

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Ulster reforms may aid Protestant rule

By JOHN ARDILL, Regional Affairs Correspondent

It is the Ulster Government's peculiar burden to dispense the power of the people most of the time and this is nowhere more true than in the programme of local government reorganisation which it intends to push through Stormont in the coming months.

The plan to vest most major functions of local government in Stormont itself and to reduce the powers of the 26 municipal district authorities is a scheme to root-and-branch the Opposition parties it is longer of any practical relevance.

Whether it comes into being or not, it will depend on the political situation of the immediate future, but the senior civil servants preparing the changes are determined that they will be completed by April 1973.

The proposals have also current political significance in that the plan provides a formal basis for the enlargement of Stormont to take a more substantial role in health, welfare, education, planning, and other strategic services. Such an enlargement—figure of 50 per cent is being mentioned—would almost certainly be part of a new political settlement involving a proportional representation system of election to Stormont and guarantees of greater Roman Catholic participation in government.

Amid the continuing carnage the simple issue of local government reorganisation appears to be of such monumental importance that the Boundary Commissioners' proposals for the new district and ward boundaries—a theoretically explosive issue if one remembers the old charges of gerrymandering—were published last week without a ripple. Yet reorganisation is vital for the reconstruction of the province.

As a basic concept, the intended vision of local government between district councils responsible for maintaining amenities and representing local opinion and a regional council which also enjoys devolved legislative powers is one which many British local authority reformers would like to see in action. But the Ulster proposals are so complex and fragmented and the political situation so fraught that it is difficult to see how they will succeed in satisfying either of the requirements of reform.

They are hardly a recipe for managerial efficiency and corporate planning. It is proposed that Stormont should run education services through five area boards, and health and welfare services through four similar boards. These would be responsible to Ministers and would consist of a majority appointed by the Minister and a substantial minority of indirectly elected councillors. The central technical ser-

vices, planning and engineering, would be administered directly by the Ministry of Development and would work through local offices established alongside the district councils, which would have to be consulted—but not necessarily headed—on planning and other proposals.

The Ministry plans to appoint local development officers to provide liaison between the various Stormont functions and the district councils—and to provide jobs for redundant clerks. The role has not yet been fully defined and there are fears among local government men that the post will be too low-powered to be effective.

Apart from Belfast, with a proposed new population of 412,300, all the new districts will have relatively small populations—between 20,000 and 80,000. Their relatively minor powers, when combined with a consultative role and a powerful regional authority, might form a workable and acceptable form of government in a reasonably homogenous area. But in the Ulster of two separate peoples the system means that never in the foreseeable future will the minority be able to run a community in which it forms the majority.

This reform would seem to put in the hands of a Protestant majority—who at their most liberal are often accused of colonialist paternalism—a system which would reinforce that tendency.

Bridging the gap that separates workers

URTH, on the south bank of the Thames, between Woolwich and Dartford, was until six years ago an independent borough with enough factories to ensure that the majority of its own school-leavers could work a cycle ride from their homes. Now has become an anonymous part of the London Borough of Bexley, and in July the local youth employment officer had not a single factory to available for a 15-year-old. There were there only shop jobs for girls.

Croydon, too, has become a London borough, but almost in its own terms. In the last five years it has become the sixth largest town in the country and the sixth largest commercial centre, with jobs for 150,000 people. Many people who used to commute from Surrey and Sussex to London now travel to Croydon. When International Computers closed its Croydon factory this summer, 55 apprentices lost their jobs. Only one has not been found another apprenticeship.

Erith and Croydon are 15 miles apart. About an hour's private transport and nearly impossible by bus or train since their routes run to the centre of London, around it. The Erith careers officer has no record any teenager in the town taking one of the many part-time jobs in Croydon.

This is the sort of problem that faces the Central Youth Employment Executive in Tottenham Court Road, London. It is not enough to have jobs available within a region. A boy's journey to work must be acceptable. The time taken, but few people could be prepared to undertake a journey of that length to start work in a factory at 10 a.m.

One of the senior officers at Tottenham Court Road is in Newcastle upon Tyne had been difficult to fill jobs available for school-leavers in a suburban area of the city. Youngsters were not prepared to travel there from the other side of Newcastle.

Often, though, unemployed teenagers do not even have the opportunity to decide whether to travel or move to new job because they apply do not know about it.

Artificial

The Department of Employment runs the Central Youth Employment Executive and operates about 20 per cent of the careers offices, covering mainly rural areas. Larger local authorities employ their own careers officers. Most of them make unutilised jobs beyond their own areas, but this may not be done until teenagers have had the opportunity to take them. Some careers officers feel that the artificial local government boundaries of conurbations mean that not enough opportunity is given to all youngsters to be informed about available jobs.

On the other hand, the careers officers usually have higher qualifications than those working at the adult employment exchanges, and their greater independence as local government officers means that they often have close contacts with employers in their area.

At Peterborough, where the careers officer, Mr Arthur Gostage, has 272 unemployed 16-year-olds listed, the big local engineering firms have owned the barriers of confidentiality to discuss their future requirements with him. "It was pointless to try to guess the future pattern of jobs and to encourage boys to go to technical college to learn skills for which there will be no call in the future," said Mr

MALCOLM STUART on the plight of young people who cannot find work: the second of two articles.

Gostage. "Now I at least know the sort of jobs we are not going to need in Peterborough in the future. We still have to find what we are going to offer these youngsters."

Peterborough is one of the centres chosen for one of the emergency first-year apprenticeship schemes sponsored by the Government and Industrial Training Boards. So far, it is planned to run courses for 1,000 would-be motor mechanics, 2,500 engineers, and 200 foundry workers. The hope is that after one year industry will have picked up enough to take on these boys. Mr Robert Carr, the Secretary for Employment, has said he believes that there will be grave social consequences if many of this year's school leavers become permanent unskilled workers.

But the places are not being rapidly taken up, although nationally there are 20 per cent fewer apprenticeships this year. An engineering course with 15 places was offered for Peterborough. Mr Gostage has approached 28 boys but has not yet got enough responses to make the course worth while, although all fees would be paid and the boys are to get a £5.50 a week training wage.

There has been a similar reluctance to take up places at Tees-side, in a region where there are only 14 jobs available for every 100 out-of-work boys. The Rev. Bill Wright, industrial chaplain for Tees-side, believes that parents are dissuading the youngsters from taking the courses and he understands their fears.

"Job requirements are changing so rapidly that fathers are worried that boys on courses will have a grounding in traditional skills but no guarantee of a job at the end. They would rather a school-leaver bung on, even without any money coming in, until he could get himself fixed up with a definite job."

"The main problem is not that of the school-leaver, but of the older unemployed boy. If they could be given some form of basic training at 17 they would then be ready for the Government retraining schemes when they are 18. I believe it is going to be highly dangerous to have a nucleus of hither young men who have seldom worked. They will be a disruptive force on the whole community. They are a product of our academically slanted school system, which is geared entirely for examination results."

Boys on the dole only get full unemployment benefit of £6 a week (£5 until last week) if they have been continuously in work for the previous 26 weeks and have paid 50 National Insurance contributions in the preceding year. Few have, and most collect only a supplementary benefit, which this week was increased from £3.05 to £3.60. Those under 16 receive nothing at all. This drives some back to school, but many are the sort of boys and girls who hated school and would have left at 14 had it been possible.

Some people concerned with the problem are banking on the increase in the school-leaving age to provide an instant solution from the autumn of next year, when for one year there will be 300,000 fewer entrants to the job market.

Others, like the Rev. Bill Wright and Arthur Gostage, believe that the technological shake-out has fundamentally changed the intake requirements of the major sections of industry. This is also the

view at Tottenham Court Road.

The National Association of Youth Clubs has set up a working party on unemployment and its secretary, Mr John Ewen, of Leicester, believes that Government funds should be made available to launch a national urban renewal service. He believes that this could involve both young graduates and craftsmen who would work on projects such as the removal of industrial dereliction or the renovation of reclaimable houses. He also envisages the creation of new leisure areas and urban parkways.

The careers officers demonstrated their independence from the Civil Service over the weekend when the Institute of Careers Officers met for its annual conference at Swansea. Recommendations for a four-point plan of action were put forward.

The careers officers feel that there should be a financial incentive to employers in areas of persistent unemployment to take on young people, similar to the existing "over-45" scheme for adults. There should be a national quota system on all employers for the training and employment of young people. There should be a widening of promises for paying allowances and grants for training in further education establishments and government training centres. And there should be better financial grants and allowances to permit young people to remain at school or college and to regard all full-time education beyond the statutory school-leaving age as a training cost on the community.

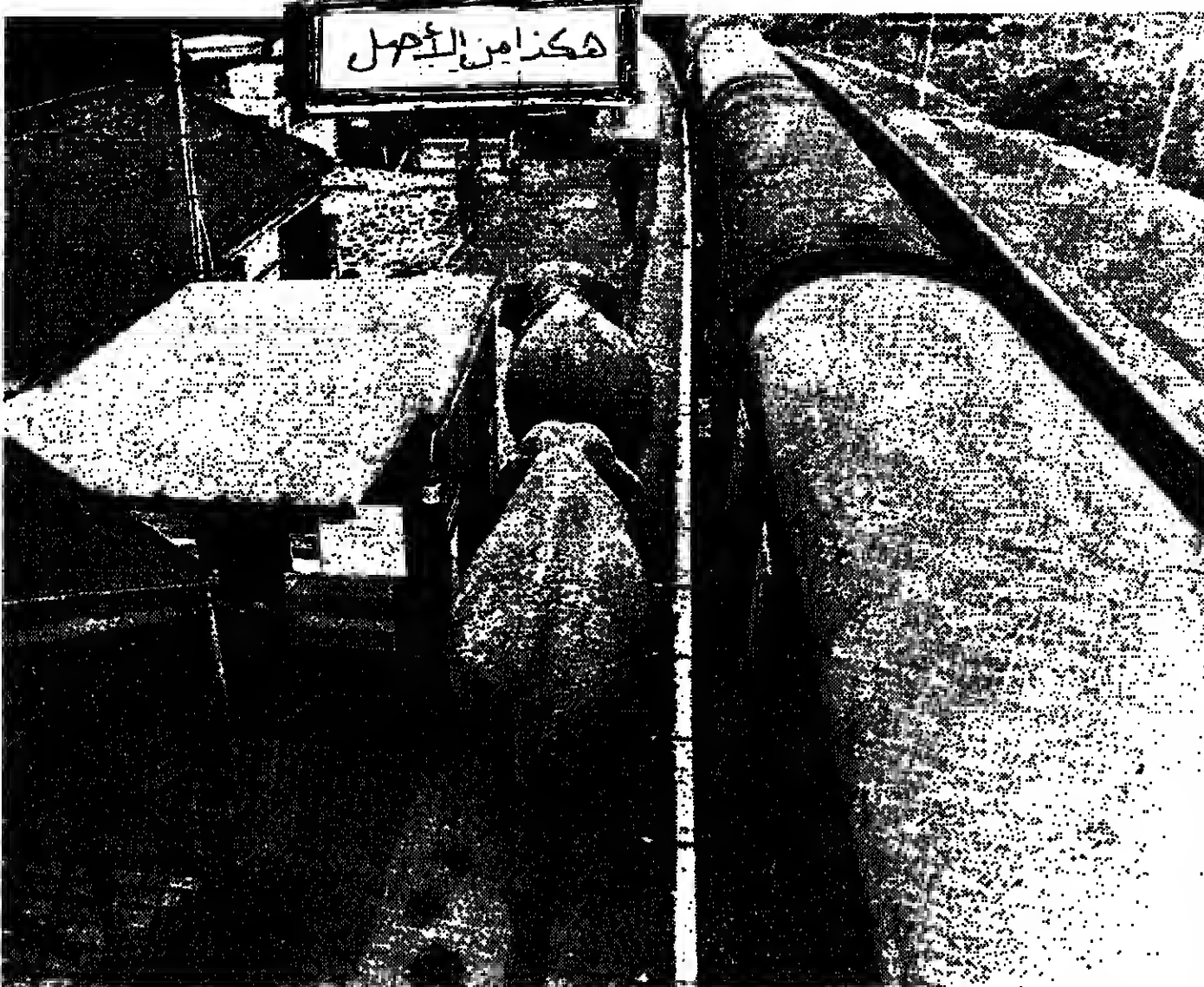
Obsolete

Yet individual careers officers are worried about setting a boy on a long course of training to acquire a skill that may be obsolete by the time he has it. They point to indicators from the professional level, where for the first time in many years school-leavers hoping to qualify as, for example, chartered accountants or solicitors, are preferring to accept the security of becoming an articled clerk than to go to university, and afterwards seek a firm that will accept them for the shorter period of training.

But there are towns like Croydon which do have jobs. Is this any comfort to a boy in Gateshead? In fact, under-18s who are accepted for jobs which involve training for skilled work away from their normal home can qualify for training allowances. These include a free fare for the first interview, a free ticket back to take up the job; almost free fares home four times a year; a travel warrant home in case of illness; up to £6 a week board and lodging allowance; help with fares if the digs are more than two miles from the job (right down to 4p a mile cycle allowance) and lunch and laundry allowances.

The actual amount the boy or girl receives depends on the wages paid and in certain circumstances parents may be asked to contribute. In the past year, however, there have only been 287 applications for training allowances.

The fear of parents for the welfare of teenage sons and daughters, particularly when jobs available are in London, is the major factor in dissuading young people from moving for the sake of a job. Almost as important, however, is the great shortage of landladies. The vastly expanded student population has more than exhausted "digs" in most areas.



The jumbo sized passengers

THE ELEPHANTS come out two by two at Maze Hill Station, Greenwich, London. They are in Billy Smart's circus, which today starts a three-week show on Blackheath

Coca-Cola scotches a rumour

By SIMON HOGGART

THE Coca-Cola company has been plagued over the past six weeks by dozens of letters, calls, and packets since a rumour spread among schoolchildren in West London that the company was giving free bicycles. The rumour said that Coca-Cola would give a free Raleigh "Chopper" bicycle, the latest status symbol among children under 10, in exchange for a number of the rings used for pulling the tops off Coca-Cola cans. Some children said 1,000 were

needed, others thought 2,000.

By the end of last week the story had swept through almost the whole of West London and suburbs, and children were appearing at Coca-Cola offices and bottling plants, clutching bags of aluminium rings and asking where they could pick up their bikes.

A Coca-Cola spokesman said yesterday: "We have been very worried by this and have spent weeks trying to

trace the rumour. The nearest we can get is that it started in Hounslow and spread. Some children said they read it in a certain comic, but the publishers say they can find nothing in the comic to suggest it."

One of Britain's leading experts on schoolchildren's lore, Mr Peter Opie, said yesterday: "This is one fascinating example of the collection craze that sweeps whole areas occasionally. I

call it the 'million bus tickets phenomenon,' because children have in the past believed that they can get something for collecting a million used tickets."

"In Bradford, in 1957, one girl collected literally a whole bedroom full of tickets. 'The earliest example we have found is the rumour that swept the country in 1850 that a young girl living near Derby was to be sent to a convent by her father unless she collected one million used postage stamps."

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National Westminster Bank

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Fourteenth century ink drawing

Imperial imperative

Caroline Tisdall reviews the magnificent collection of Japanese art on show at the British Museum

TO CELEBRATE the first visit ever made by an Emperor to Japan to Europe a magnificent selection of works from the Imperial Collection in Kyoto has been lent for display in the Oriental Galleries of the British Museum. Paintings and scrolls of such outstanding quality and in such a perfect state of preservation have never been seen in this country, and since they are usually kept under the protection of the Imperial Seal it is unlikely that they will be seen again, so it's a chance not to be missed.

The Emperors have traditionally been guardians of culture, and many were themselves artists and poets. Their collection includes the cream of every period and the present exhibition represents its course from about 700 to the beginning of this century. To right the general western impression of Japanese art as a sub-product of Chinese painting, the examples chosen are of a specifically Japanese nature. Themes and media did of course come from the mainland, reinforced by the arrival of Buddhism in the sixth century and by the direct influence of the Tang dynasty which lasted until the tenth century, but within these inherited traditions Japanese artists created much that was specifically their own.

The illustration of Japanese history, myth and the Shinto religion demanded a more independent approach, and most of the works in the exhibition belong to the category designated "Yamato-e" Japanese painting featuring Japanese subjects and styles as opposed to "Kara-e"—Japanese works treating Chinese subjects in a Chinese way.

Much of the emphasis, as in Chinese art, is on nature and the seasons, but the treatment is generally more sentimental, the approach decorative and

playful. There is a more wilful delight in mannerisms, in striking design and dramatic composition, and the loving care devoted to surface texture results in a deliberate two-dimensionality. Unique to Japanese art, and exploiting this two-dimensionality are the "emaki"—scrolls unfurled from right to left illustrating scenes from nature, life, court intrigues and love stories, paralleled in literature by the "Tale of Genji," and showing the national pride that came with the establishment of Kyoto as an aristocratic cultural centre. The earliest scroll in the exhibition is an incredibly beautiful Imperial edict of gold script on deep purple paper, dating from the eighth century, or Nara period, a copy of a Buddhist scripture declaring that all citizens should pray for the peace and welfare of the nation. Its equivalent in graphic terms is the story, again recorded in Buddhist scriptures, of a boy who made a pilgrimage to fifty-five saints from each of whom he received the same teaching, and attained religious enlightenment. The style is flowing and linear, touched in with delicate colours, and with no attempt at realism.

With the rise of the Samurai at the end of the twelfth century, and a new military government came a more masculine and down-to-earth realism, the period of Kamakura. Here you find portraits of emperors, lovers and bulls all treated with an extraordinarily lively mixture of realism and decorative synthesis. A thirteenth-century hanging scroll portrait of a distinguished bull is particularly striking. Since ox-drawn carts were patrician transport the animals were treated with reverence and affection, their gleaming hides and powerful build recorded for posterity. Surrounding the animal is a completely abstracted decoration of half-wheels placed on top of each other. A narrative scroll of the same period illustrates a legendary romance between a courtier and a court lady, its impossibility depicted entirely by spatial devices and monochrome; the meeting, the confession, the answer, the Emperor's intervention, and the appeal to the gods.

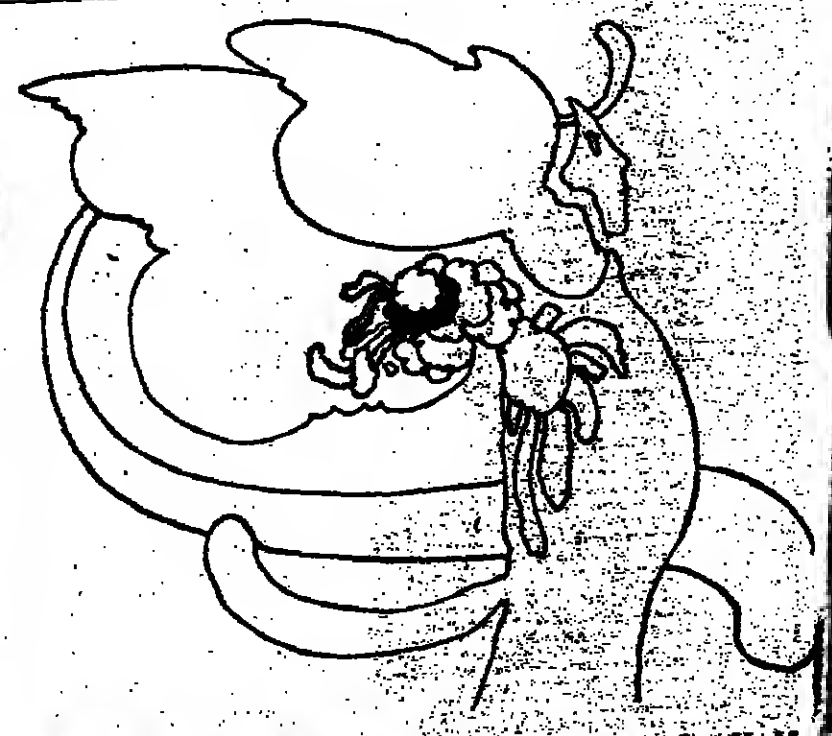
The greatest treasures of this period are the sections from the portrait scrolls of 21 emperors. All are featured in identical positions. The folds of their gowns conforming to strict geometric conventions, yet so direct are

the strokes suggesting the facial features that each character is completely differentiated.

There are 16th and 17th century screens from Kyoto's Golden Time, showing genre scenes and "sights in and around" the city, painting in minute and exquisite detail a perfect topographic record both of the town and of its customs. Painted on gold leaf and from a bird's eye perspective, the artists have given full rein to their love of character and teaming life. In contrast one of many Samurai artists of the 16th century chose the most peaceful of traditional subjects; pine trees on a beach, and used a completely unpopulated landscape to describe the underlying peace and harmony of nature, matched by his easy-flowing technique.

Trade with Europe with 16th century led to an increased interest in the outside world and in Western-style painting. Both colours and techniques in the huge world map and costume studies are influenced by Dutch and Italian painters, coupled with an extremely accurate grasp of geography—even the sources of the Nile looks almost spot on.

Flowers and birds of the last century, though dazzling in the painterly innovation—free wash replacing outline and paint actually dripped on to the paper—are harder to see with fresh eyes after all those calendars and Christmas cards. By then European artists like Whistler and later Gauguin and Van Gogh had in their turn been bowled over by the qualities that make this exhibition a must; the composition of daring, synthesis and humour, and the superb economy of means that needed no more than monochrome ink and paper. At the British Museum until October 8.



Peter Max is still going, in spite of all the jetsetting, at the rate of some 40 'original pieces of art' a day

Robert Waterhouse reports on the world's biggest one-man globe-wide art operation

IT WAS A case of the love generator unintentionally metered. A hastily arranged encounter had been hastily forgotten and by the time a still-impeccable PR voice reminded the Peter Max had been kicking around in the inner sanctum of a Bond Street gallery for some 45 minutes, during which he might have been producing his normal speeds and rates—eight or nine drawings worth hundreds of dollars. But, after circumnavigating one or two aggressive aides, the Peter Max I eventually met was as gently enthusiastic as one could wish. Though those dark Aquarian eyes carried just a hint of reproach, such was the Max largesse that within minutes I was assigned my own copy of "Love," a booklet illustrated by Max, words by Swami Sivananda, personalised by the artist's felt pen inscription: "For Bob, Love & Blessings."

He was in London on one of those fleeting visits (you know, when most of the time is spent on the telephone arranging the next stopover) for preliminary talks on his move into Europe. The big news is that Max, the man who wants to paint the world and has certainly developed a licence to paint money across the Atlantic, is likely to be on European markets next year with an office in London and a showroom in Paris.

For a "fine" artist this isn't bad business, and puts him in the same league as Henry Moore if still lagging a bit behind Picasso. However, Max has a rather unfair advantage on the old men because he's also in scarves,

hells, shirts, beach towels, bedspread wallpaper, curtains and movies, self-financed \$2 millions animated cartoon on a future Golden Age. "The can, though—remember Y. Submarine"—this could be one enterprise that "doesn't" must money. Max's own style has parallels with that of Heinz Edeln, creator of "Yellow Submarine," as well as the Push Pin Studios and about every other commercial artist of the sixties. Of course, learnt from him as much as he from them; the thing about Peter is that he's still going, in spite of the jetsetting which is part of business, at the rate of some "original pieces of art" a day.

His organisation has New studios where 12 assistants help to late the original art for reproduction on rubber, cloth or coated paper, never create themselves; that you cheating as well as bad business, anyway when the boss is turning masterworks at such a pace he do need any help. Much of this enter is for charity. Atman, as Max is in Yoga circles, backs more than \$100,000 and supports work by causes the American Cancer Society and Peace Corps.

Most of all, he exists to provisions of love and mutual understanding in a future world served by benign, all-embracing technology. he's so successful (4,000 kids we'd say) that you would have the Nixon could have at least made a-able USA 1.

review

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

The Dream

THERE IS no point in avoiding the comparison, since if you have seen the Peter Brook "Midsummer Night's Dream" you cannot erase it. In any case it turned out to be relevant: Brook ignored tradition, ignored naturalism, very nearly ignored the play, and produced style, sparkle and magic. James Cillian Jones, opening the new BBC-1 "Play of the Month" season, opted for the traditionally supposed romantic setting of a country house, for full-gear gossamer fairies in real moonlight (even including that walking-on-water-trick that they always did on Worcester College pond), young lovers blazered, hoistered, and punt-poled, and found this essentially poetic play crumbling to the prosaic and thence to the pedestrian around him.

As always in this series the cast was as glittering as Oberon's eyelids: Robert Stephens and Eileen Atkins as

the chief fairies; Lynn Redgrave and Amanda "Oob-la-la" Barrie as the girls; Ronnie Barker, Julian Orchard and John Laurie (as "Dad's Army") among the buffoons. Most of the time you could have thought none of them had ever spoken a line of verse or cracked a joke. The trouble was partly a question of rhythm—the sort of hitherto which one might imagine caused by the jumpy of filming on location with not enough cameras and not enough rehearsal, creating static situations for a text that must leap between characters.

But mostly it seemed that none of them really knew what they were trying to do with the play. Thus, for example, Robert Stephens was given the full sharp-edged treatment of the make-up department, and then not only gave Oberon the drawing sensuous fleshiness he has rather developed as his personal style (for good or ill) but also seemed then to shy away from taking it seriously and slipped frequently into a suburban jokiness. On the whole, neither flesh, farce nor good green fairy.

COLISEUM

Robin Denselow

Cat Stevens

THE BRITISH may take a time to get the message, but they do occasionally appreciate the worth of their best

singers. Cat Stevens, making his comeback as exponent of a highly individual soft rock style, has been virtually a cult hero in America since last year. The reception to his Coliseum performance on Sunday showed that at last it's happening here.

He combines a solo singer's emphasis on the individual and personal approach with something of the excitement of rock band. Stevens, by concentrating on timing and rhythm (and with a little help from another acoustic guitar, bass, and drums) managed to build far more musical excitement than many respected amplified bands. But it never got to the point of the songs themselves or his own passionate singing. His songs are honest to the point of daring to verge on naivety—to express simple emotions that many writers simply wouldn't like to put quite so bluntly.

BOLTON

Gerald Larner

Allegri Quartet

THE BOLTON Festival is by no means over yet, but the centrepiece of its programmes—a collection of Haydn's last eight string quartets—is now complete. The Allegri Quartet gave the last in its series of four concerts to a good and appreciative audience in the Central Library, combining the two Opus 77 quartets in G and F with

Britten's Second, and the Purcell Chacony in G minor. (As I was writing this, when the Halle Orchestra played the "Enigma" Variations in Bolton two weeks ago, there is a secondary Festival theme of English music.)

Actually the Britten and Purcell performances were, respectively, more exciting and more moving than either of the Haydn performances. There was some inspired playing in the Haydn, it is true. The Minuet in Opus 77, No. 1, was exciting in fact, particularly the unusually fast Trio section, and the extraordinarily original slow movement of Opus 77, No. 2, was definitely moving. On the other hand, there was something insensitive about the brisk tempo adopted at the beginning of the Adagio of the G major work, just as there was something unimaginative about the scarcely nuanced dash through the last movement of the F major.

Nevertheless, these interpretations were always likeable, since the Allegri Quartet gives the music as it is, firm and straight, with no affectations; and in this concert they were giving it with more technical comfort, more precise intonation, and better texture cohesion than they did at an earlier performance.

The great thing about the Britten performance was the way the last movement, the Chacony, was made to work so well. It can, and sometimes does, sound grim, with too much dotted rhythm and not enough light in it. On this occasion—perhaps because of the unusually fast tempo—it did not seem only in the andante variation)—it was both forceful and attractive

without being over-insistent. The cello, cadenza did not come off as brilliantly as the viola's, perhaps, but all four of them played with complete and inescapable commitment throughout the work.

They played beautifully, too, in the Purcell Chacony, the work which must have been more influential than any other in shaping Britten's last movement in his Second Quartet.

NEWCASTLE

William Varley

Paul Nash

COINCIDING with the twenty-fifth anniversary of his death the Paul Nash exhibition organised by Northern Arts for the Newcastle Festival, provides a splendid appetiser for next year's Nash retrospective at the Tate as well as being fascinating in its own right. And Andrew Causey who selected the material for the exhibition has also provided an excellent catalogue introduction which is particularly illuminating in the attention it pays to Nash's photographic and other source material (Nash's photograph of the avenue of trees related to his "Pillar and Moon" painting and the painting itself or the derivation of "The Rooms" from a seventeenth century manual or perspective, for example). The small scale of the Northern Arts

Gallery has clearly affected the representation of Nash's work but the organisers have avoided a superficially comprehensive show, instead stressing the most imaginative phases of his painting. Accordingly, familiar series such as the "Sunflower" paintings of the forties are missing but instead there is a concentration on Nash's pre-1914 work and that produced after 1928, which was stimulated by the influence of De Chirico and Surrealism.

All of these changes of style and interest are unified by Nash's very Englishness; by his emphatic response to landscape; by his colours—russets, ochres, leaf-greens, bleached, and weather-washed; by his sensitivity to the history of the land, the tors, megaliths, and earth-works of Dorset. These interests transcended the Englishman's love of Nature and were expressed poetically in the early Rossetti, Blake, and Palmer-influenced water colours such as "Barbara in the Garden" in which a domestic garden becomes a mystical other-world.

In the later work other influences are there, too: the dream logic of Chirico's arched, silent spaces, metamorphic creatures which hint at those of Ernst. But Nash remained extraordinarily faithful to his own imagination. The Freudian image of a warship invading a room evokes Magritte's disturbing assaults on reality and yet it takes its place amongst a series of works concerned with the dream-like fusion of interior and exterior space created by mirrors in rooms. Nash's poignant images from two world wars are here but they are only a fragment of the work in this important exhibition by this most hermetic of artists. It continues until October 16.

Shadows of the past

Paul Gelder talks to Lotte Reiniger



From Lotte Reiniger's Papageno

"I HAVE a crush on Mozart," confesses Lotte Reiniger, the German film pioneer who invented the silhouette film, and who, in 1926, made the first full-length cartoon in cinema history—"The Adventures of Prince Achmed," which is now showing at the ICA Young Cinema. She is 72-years-old, but with an almost girlish delight ("I have never grown up... that's my good luck"), she is busy illustrating the libretto of Mozart's operas in the charming, cluttered two-roomed studio where she lives and works in Barnet, North London.

"I feel guilty that nobody followed Mozart to his grave when he was buried. Now I want to do my duty towards that man who has given me so much joy," she says. "Mozart has a great sense of humour and I like the comic." Miss Reiniger's work also has a purity and enchantment to match Mozart's music.

One of her most popular films made in 1935 is "Papageno," based on the Bird Catcher's theme from "Die Zauberflöte." Her first sound film was "Ten Minutes with Mozart" (1930), and she has also made "The Seraglio." She is less sprightly now ("a well upholstered old trouper, eh!") but still an extraordinary, radiant personality. And time has not robbed her of the skill and sensitivity she displays doing

a silhouette cut-out. Her eyes, her imaginative genius and a pair of scissors are all she needs. Her libretti illustrations are static silhouettes which denies her the exciting marriage of music and movement present in her films. But the exquisite detail of design remains.

Choosing the big arias from Mozart's operas she has done a strict interpretation of the storyline with about 40 delicate and delightful cut-outs to each opera. "Figaro," "Così fan tutte," "Die Zauberflöte" and "Don Giovanni" are all completed. I asked Miss Reiniger about her Golden Age when she made her classics. "Ach! the past, I get giddy when I look back." But she regains her balance to tell me about the making of "Prince Achmed."

"At that time animation was in its infancy, there was just Felix the Cat, Fleischer's cartoons and some others. Mickey Mouse hadn't arrived. Nobody had thought of making a full-length cartoon. Animated films were supposed to make people roar with laughter, and no one dared to try this for more than ten minutes. Everybody in the industry was horrified. But we didn't belong to the industry—we were me and my husband Carl Koch. We had always been outsiders and done what we wanted to do. A Berlin banker asked us to consider making a full-length film and installed us in a studio above the garages of his house in Potsdam.

"The studio had a low attic roof and the animation structure looked like a four-poster bed with the camera supported by wooden beams which we could adapt for special effects." At first Miss Reiniger achieved her frame-stop "motion" using a bicycle pump. But she recalled "we wanted to be modern" so taking the advice of Guenther Eitner, a cameraman who worked for Fritz Lang, she had a motor of special design installed. She says: "I did not take kindly to that motor at all. It distracted my attention from the figures on the glass plate which needed the most delicate movements. Years later, when I had a more advanced rostrum, I ruefully went back to my old-fashioned bicycle pump."

The 65-minute film took three years to make in collaboration with the great German cineastes Walter Ruttmann and Bertold Bertozsch. The story comes from the Arabian Nights with a mixture of the mythical and the monstrous—sorcerers, djinns, witches, flying horses and magic islands. George Melly reviewing the film in "The Observer" found "The goodies, while not without some period tea-room charm, a bit cloying." Miss Reiniger responds: "I was an innocent 26 when I made it. Sometimes the film is more innocent than the Arabian Nights, but I couldn't help that."

When the film was shown at Cinema City last year, Miss Reiniger says a lot

of "wild hippie creatures" congratulated her and asked how she could make such a hippie film in the Twenties. "I was a hippie!" The recently discovered tinting instructions reveal that nearly 50 years since its production "Prince Achmed" can be seen as originally intended with silent titles by Dulac. The old negative was destroyed in Germany during the war and for many years the British Film Institute had the only print, from which a new one was made.

Was it true that Brecht wrote the instructions for the Berlin premiere? "Well, we led a remote life during the making of the film and our friend Bert Brecht helped us a great deal to invite the right people. Fritz Lang, Fabst and Thea von Harbou were sitting in the front stalls. A policeman who thought the theatre was overcrowded tried to stop the performance and my husband, who was responsible, hid up a ladder. It was like a Marx Brothers film."

At the Paris premiere of "Prince Achmed" she met Jean Renoir, with whom her husband later collaborated on "La Grande Illusion" and "La Règle du Jeu." Koch died in 1949, an event which has led her to stop making films. She explained: "Perhaps because I haven't the courage. Carl was my best critic. I could show him something and if he liked it I was happy. Now there is nobody. He did a

lot on the technical and animation side of my films. He was an exceptionally clever boy. He directed "La Tosca," the film Renoir prepared and abandoned, and wrote a screenplay with Von Stroheim."

Disappearing to rummage in a drawer, Miss Reiniger returns proudly flourishing an album containing a comic collection of "faded holiday snapshots. Brecht statusquely posing on a rock looking out to sea like a Roman Emperor. Kurt Weill, Koch and Lotte Lenya picnicking. "Ah! Brecht" and his gang, that was one of the happiest holidays we had together. He wrote the "Beggar's Opera" then."

When war came, Miss Reiniger, uncompromising towards the Nazis, came to England with only ten marks to her pocket and worked with John Grierson and Cavalcanti at the famous GPO film-unit. She also made "The King's Breakfast" with Thorold Dickinson. Altogether she has made 50 films. She carried the silhouette into a new dimension—it is scarcely a stretching thing to say it's the most notable thing that happened to it since the 18th century.

Miss Reiniger scoffs at high-down praise. Keen to get to work on Mozart with her scissors again she says: "I hope you've understood everything, my boy. I've constructed my own English which amuses my friends, so be careful what you put down."

Manfield from the second floor

FASHION GUARDIAN

Quilted for style • Beaton's testament

by Alison Adburgham



QUILTING CROPS UP every now and then in the history of fashion. The most recent outbreak was part of the gipsy look of the past few years—quilted boleros and skirts, laced bodices and so on. But this autumn, quilting has shaken off its folksiness and taken on a more tailored look. Its great advantage, apart from warmth and visual attraction, is that quilting gives shape to fabrics that on their own have little body. The culotte suit in our picture (below) for example, is made in quilted Indian cotton crepe, and the knee-length culottes stand out well away from the leg giving a becoming A-line look—there is no ugly clinging. The jacket has cap shoulders, and its slanted zip pockets echo the line of the culottes. It is made by Sujon in various colours with a black design. Sizes 8-12, approx. £19 at Escalade, Brompton Road; Countdown, King's Road; Roja, St John's Wood High Street. Suede hat with fake fur brim by Edward Mann, approx. £3 at Peter Robinson, Oxford Circus; Harrods, Knightsbridge; Liberty, Regent Street. Hessian and leather boots £7.99 at Sacha.

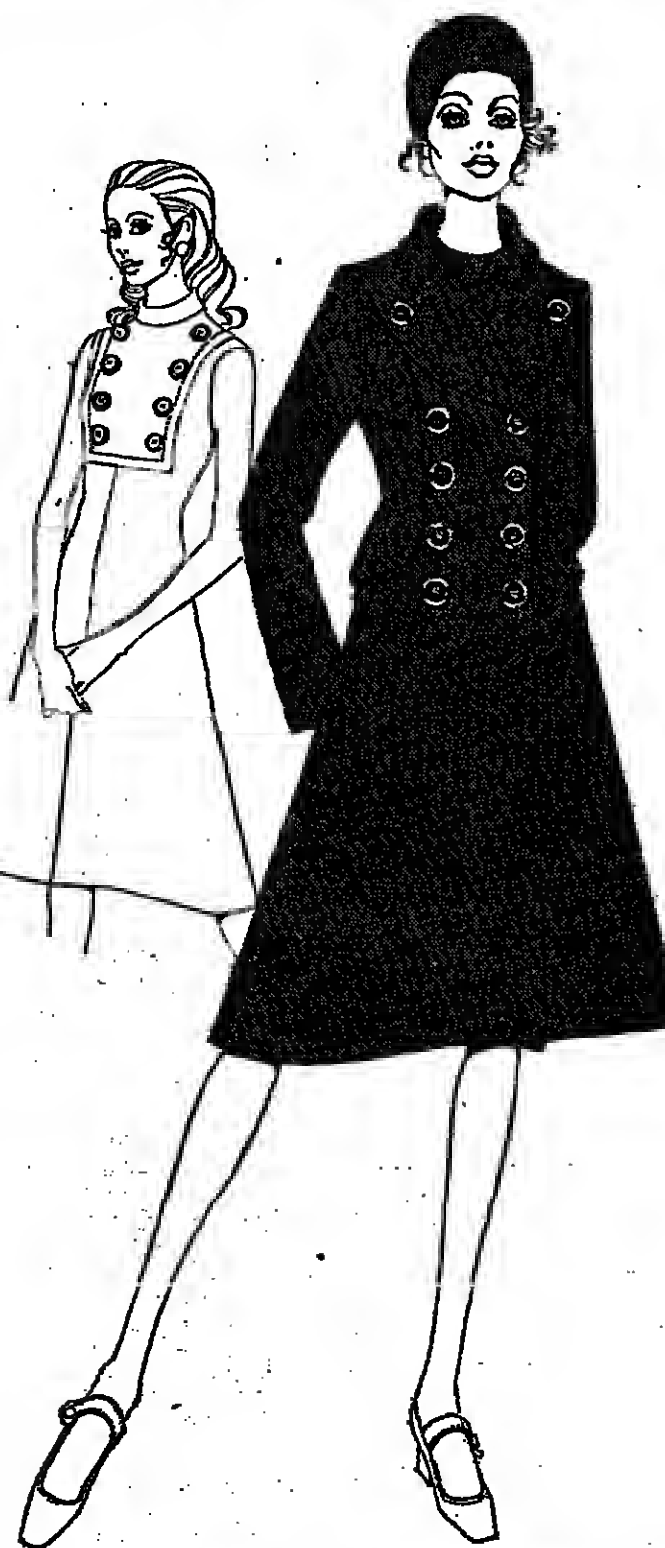
LEFT: by Miss Dannimac, Terylene/cotton quilted raincoat, epaulette shoulders, two large pockets; in sand, orchid or damson. Sizes 10-18, approx. £15.50 at Peter Robinson, Oxford Circus; Dickins & Jones, Regent Street (other stockists on request). High polo neck ribbed sweater by John Craig, approx. £2.50 at Neatawear and Peter Robinson.

RIGHT: by Travers Tempos, Madras check quilted trouser suit. Slightly fitted jacket has large suede insets front and back, and suede collar. Sizes 10-16, various colours, approx. £17 at Peter Robinson, Oxford Circus; Fenwicks, New Bond Street. Thick knitted pull-on hat, various colours, £2.25 at Debenhams & Freebody's new millinery department. Soft leather ankle boots £8.99 at Sacha.

Pictures by FRANK MARTIN.



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When the new costume gallery at the V & A was opened in 1962 it was criticised for neglect of modern costume. Mr Beaton's latterday loot will redress the balance, for it includes clothes right up to 1971

NO ONE but Cecil Beaton could have cajoled so many beautiful dresses from so many fashionable women, and in doing so confer upon their owners a sort of immortality. That clothes one has worn should become a permanent acquisition of the Victoria and Albert Museum is an exceptional way of embalming the ego.

"Fashion: An Anthology by Cecil Beaton" is the title of an exhibition which opens at the V & A on October 13. It might be called Cecil Beaton's testament of fashion, for professionally and socially he has been involved with the beau monde and the haute chic for almost half a century; and his emotional involvement with fashion goes back still further—to the time when as a small boy before the First World War his imagination was enslaved by his fashionable Aunt Jessie, with her trunk loads of frivolities from Paris. Recollections of Aunt Jessie have inspired some of his costume designs for stage and film, in particular for "My Fair Lady" and "Gigi."

As a portrait photographer Cecil Beaton has done wonders for women, bestowing mystery and magic upon fashionable faces, royal faces, theatrical faces; bestowing romantic beauty upon the asymmetrical eccentricities of the intelligentsia. One of his books, "The Glass of Fashion," contains the most wittily evocative descriptions of clothes as they were worn, and the women who wore them, ever written in the English language. And in the same book he refers to fashion as "the triumph of the ephemeral." For this V & A exhibition he has caught past ephemera in his butterfly net, and catalogued it for all time.

As its title implies, the exhibition is his personal choice; but everything in it will become part of the museum's permanent collection. Sir John Pope-Hennessy, director of the V & A, stresses that it is a criterion of the museum that everything in it must be a work of art, and this criterion must apply to costume... "the museum shares Mr Beaton's belief that style in dress is an art form, worthy to be collected and displayed."

And he is content that Mr Beaton's exacting taste should decide what clothes should be accepted. This shows great confidence in Mr Beaton as a connoisseur of clothes—once the museum accepts something they are stuck with it for ever. There is no legal way of getting rid of it. It does not need, of course, to be one display, but clothes take up a lot of storage space.

Over the past 18 months Mr Beaton has followed up clues from many countries, travelling as far as the Argentine in pursuit of a desirable garment. He arrived in Chicago six weeks too late to acquire a collection of Worths; but an exciting journey to Leeds captured a Queen Mary toque. He has acquired a Dior dress from the Duchess of Windsor, a black dress so constructed in the Dior nineteen-fifties manner that it stands up on its own without the Duchess inside.

Diana Vreeland, editor of American "Vogue," has given him a Chanel evening trouser suit of the nineteen-thirties, and Princess Radziwill a Courrèges dress, vintage 1965. He has come by a Balmain suit belonging to Gertrude Stein, of all people, and Sachverel Sitwell has given him the medieval gown that Dame Edith wore for her seventy-fifth birthday concert at the Royal Festival Hall and the golden toque she always wore when reciting. She bought it at Whiteleys.

Royal garments are included for their historical interest—the latest being a simple silk dress and coat by Susan Small worn by Princess Anne at the Prince of Wales's investiture. There is rose-printed taffeta that Lady Diana Cooper wore when the Queen visited Paris, and many other lovely dresses worn during that visit by ambassadors' and diplomats' wives.

There are, of course, Molyneux and Schiaparelli belonging to the best-dressed cosmopolitans of the 1920s and 1930s; and a post-war list of rich women who have given clothes would read like Jennifer's address book: Mrs Stavros Niarchos, Mrs Loe Guinness, Mrs Paul Mellon, Baroness Philippine de Rothschild, Gloria Vanderbilt, and so on. There is a very dowager dress from Baroness Spencer Churchill, and a cute little felt hat with Mercury wings that belonged to Lady Violet Bonham Carter.

When the new Costume Gallery at the V & A was opened in 1962 it was criticised for neglect of modern costume. Mr Beaton's latterday loot will redress the balance, for it includes clothes right up to 1971, English, American, Italian, French, from ready-to-wear houses as well as the couture. Inevitably, though, there are more evening clothes than anything else—the special-occasion dresses are those that women treasure. Mr Beaton has been given models for every year of Balenciaga's past decade, but only one is a day suit, and there are no day outfits of the 1930s, the great period of Chanel. But there is no scarcity of suits from Chanel's second period, the 1960s. Rather an embarrassment of choice, causing an embarrassing number of rejects.

The 60-page catalogue has been edited by Mrs Madeleine Ginsburg of the V & A, who spent some time in Paris getting documentation from the couture houses and material for brief biographies of all the chief designers represented in the collection. She pays tribute to the enthusiastic and invaluable help of Mrs Marjorie Dunton, press attaché to the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne, and to the cooperation of the couturiers, many of whom have made special models for the exhibition, examples of what they felt to be typical of their best work.

There are 16 pages of photographs by Cecil Beaton and an introduction giving his definition of fashion, his testament. The exhibition opens on October 18 and will continue until mid-January.



Balenciaga evening coat, 1967 (top)

Chanel black sequin trouser suit and frilled blouse made for Mrs Diana Vreeland, editor of America Vogue (bottom)

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Police and corruption

Has the decline in national morality spread to the police? Or is it just that the Mets are going through a sticky patch which is getting more publicity than it deserves? Fifteen London policemen are at present awaiting trial, and about 60 are under suspension following allegations of corruption, theft, or other offences. In England and Wales last year 88 police officers were convicted of criminal offences and 32 were sent to prison. These figures do not represent even a prima facie case that British police are descending into the sink of corruption in which too many American forces are alleged to exist. But they are sufficient to raise a furrow of doubt in a country which has traditionally regarded its policemen's honesty as unchallengeable.

It is understandable that after a series of meetings with the Director of Public Prosecutions the Scotland Yard authorities have reminded detectives of the need for care in their relations with the criminal community. This is a difficult subject, and there is no point in pretending that any absolute code of conduct can be devised which will cover all cases. If a detective in a large city confined his social contacts to those who always keep on the right side of the law he would be as much use at his job as a night club houncer with pacifist tendencies. This is particularly true since crime in London and other cities began to be organised by gangs or syndicates; and since the line became blurred between more or less legitimate business, particularly in entertainment and gambling, and protection and other rackets.

It would be a miracle if no policeman operating in these seamy and insidiously attractive fields ever became corrupted. The difference between police pay and the kind of money which is common among the more affluent criminals is a constant hazard. Ultimately the best protection is the innate honesty of our policemen. Thousands—the vast majority—have spent long careers in

detective work and kept their hands clean. But a man's superiors have a duty to protect both society and him against a temptation which may become too great for the weaker officers. It is too cynical to say (as one senior policeman used to do) that the "price" of a policeman is five times his salary. But that is not to say we should allow more temptation than is inevitable.

Perhaps the best precaution of all is that a detective should be obliged to keep his superiors informed quite fully about what he is doing. Many a police eyebrow will be raised at that suggestion, and murmurs of "wet behind the ears" will doubtless greet it in station dayrooms. Criminal investigation men are highly competitive, live and get promotion on their successes, and are engaged in a largely private enterprise job. No student of the staccato uninformative conversation between colleagues on "Z Cars" can doubt that. Journalists, who operate in a not dissimilar way, can understand the tradition. But this lone ranger complex can easily deteriorate into silliness and actual inefficiency, and since the police are a disciplined force it ought not to be impossible to enforce a practice of reporting upwards which is for the officer's own protection.

Another useful protection is not to keep a man too long in one area or on one job. There may be some loss of efficiency as he changes his contacts, but there can be a compensating gain in the freshness of his attack. Particularly in the grey areas between crime and business a new detective may be more zealous than one who has decided that "it has always been this way." In the days before amalgamation one rich borough's chief constable used to say that people should never stay in jobs like his for longer than five years, lest they get sucked into too great acquiescence in the world of friendship, patronage, and contracts that exists in some town halls. The same applies at every level of the police service.

One seat for two nations

The preliminary skirmishings at the United Nations have left the US efforts to keep Formosa in the UN still alive—just. President Nixon was recognising the inevitable in announcing that the US would vote for the seating of China both in the Security Council and the General Assembly. But whether the campaign to prevent the expulsion of Formosa is wise, or likely to be successful, is another matter. China stridently opposes any version of the "two China" policy and shows no signs of being ready to compromise. The strength of China's application is such that its conditions for entry have to be taken seriously. It is a problem which could cast a cloud over, or even prevent, President Nixon's visit to Peking.

The US has UN procedure and the complications of Chinese politics against it. The issue is at one level over credentials of representation—not admission or expulsion. UN procedure is clear on the question of admission. China requires a recommendation from the Security Council and a two-thirds majority from the General Assembly. This it will get. But there is no provision in the Charter for two governments to represent one country. China and Formosa have exclusive claims on each other. Both are at one in claiming that Formosa is part of mainland China on historical and legal grounds. The difference comes over which is the legal representative of the whole. This is not the problem of the divided Germanys, Koreans, and Vietnams which do not have such claims. At the same time there

is no precedent for the expulsion of a member—and no need for creating such a precedent.

The relationship between the Ukraine and Byelorussia and the Soviet Union in the UN bears some of the traits of double representation. Could some parallel deal be worked out here? It would be possible if Chiang Kai-shek were willing to relinquish his claims to the mainland. But this would mean removing the UN status by which he justifies his continued Chinese military occupation of an island whose population is 85 per cent native Taiwanese. Perhaps the only way out in that case would be for the Taiwanese to decide for themselves.

Washington's plans for keeping Formosa within the UN resemble the tactics used in the past for keeping China out. Then, the question of China's entry was made an "important question," Formosa's expulsion has now become the "important question," and is the aim of the Albanian resolution. Voting on agenda topics suggest that even this US position is shaky. An alternative might be for the United States to persuade Formosa to re-apply for membership (representing the island alone) after withdrawing gracefully on China's admission. There is every chance then that China would wield its newly-acquired veto to keep Formosa out. Any compromise that the United States is able to work out to save Formosa will depend on how much it is prepared to risk the broader sweep of its new Chinese policies.

The parent-teacher gap

Like a pair of apprentice astronauts, British schools and British parents have been trying to get together in a series of docking manoeuvres that neither side has mastered. The proposition that parents and teachers ought to converse more freely was laid down by the Plowden Committee in 1964. Since then the proposition has been more widely praised than followed. Some teachers still regard parents as a nuisance either singly or in bulk at a Parent-Teachers' Association. Many parents shy away from teachers. Some parents are indifferent. At schools where both parties want to cooperate they seldom manage to get the system right first time. For every docking manoeuvre that has worked there have been a dozen near misses.

No one, however, questions the original proposition. The attempts are worthwhile. As Mr Reginald Watts emphasises in a Bow Group pamphlet published at the weekend, much talent goes to waste in Britain because many parents fail to encourage their children to learn. This is unfair on all children, and not just on those who suffer immediately. It is harder for a teacher to do justice to every child in a class of forty if some are indifferent to her teaching and others are not.

Mr Watts suggests in his pamphlet ("Parents in School"; Bow Group, 20p) that there should be School Councils, representative of communities, instead of Boards of Governors and Managers, and that the councils should have wider powers than the bodies they replace. He also suggests compulsory Parent-Teachers' Associations which must be "alive and energetic" in providing an opportunity for parents and teachers to communicate their problems to each other. The present system of school government and management by nominated persons is certainly peculiar and of limited value. (Scotland does without it.) On the other hand, Mr Watts's proposal would give the School Councils more money and therefore more power than would probably be acceptable to most local education authorities. An LEA is responsible in law for the education of all the children in its area and must try to ensure that standards are uniform and that one school does not spend much more than another on orchestras or basketball or expeditions to Snowdonia.

In the end the actual government of schools has to be left mainly to the education authority and to the head teacher if only because they have responsibilities under the law—one of which is that they have to be fair. In the end also a Parent-Teachers' Association or something like it has to be the main channel of communication at the school itself. But even a good and active PTA does not solve the central problem. The central problem is the parent who does not care and will not join.

A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: From an ornithological point of view a recent visit to the mid-Cheshire fens was disappointing, for we could find no waders there except lapwings, numerous snipe and a single common sandpiper. At a small field-fens, backed by a dense thicket of reed-mace, the purple gallinule which I mentioned in a recent Diary, had made a momentary appearance just before our arrival. However, although we waited patiently for more than an hour, in company with a well-known bird-photographer who was hoping to film it, the bird did not appear again and we had to be content with coots, moorhens, a family party of mute swans and a pair of brilliantly coloured, but unusually inactive dabchicks, as well as a sanderling. Its secretive habits are one of the purple gallinule's characteristics for, in spite of its considerable size, it is seldom seen even in the regions where it breeds. This Cheshire bird, we were told, comes into the open for only very short periods and is then not particularly shy, but spends most of its time invisible in dense vegetation. This must account for the fact that it was noticed by local people some three months before the first ornithologist reported it, and this in what must be one of the most well-watched bird-haunts in the country.

L. P. SAMUELS

Society's crime against political protest

By ANGELA DAVIS

IN this country, where the special category of political prisoners is not officially acknowledged, the political prisoner inevitably stands trial for a specific criminal offence, not for a political act. Often the so-called crime does not even have a nominal existence. As in the 1914 murder frame-up of the IWW organiser, Joe Hill, it is a blatant fabrication, a mere excuse for silencing a militant crusader against oppression.

In all instances, however, the political prisoner has violated the unwritten law which prohibits disturbances and upheavals in the status quo of exploitation and racism. This unwritten law has been contested by actually and explicitly breaking a law or by utilising constitutionally protected channels to educate, agitate and organise the masses to resist.

A deep-seated ambivalence has always characterised official response to the political prisoner. Charged and tried for a criminal act, his guilt is always political in nature. This ambivalence is perhaps best captured by Judge Webster Thayer's comment upon sentencing Bartholomew Vanzetti to 15 years for an attempted payroll robbery: "This man, although he may not have actually committed the crime attributed to him, is nevertheless morally culpable, because he is the enemy of our existing institutions." (The very same Judge, incidentally, sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti to death for a robbery and murder of which they were manifestly innocent.)

It is not surprising that Nazi Germany's foremost constitutional lawyer, Carl Schmitt, advanced a theory which generalised this *a priori* culpability. A thief, for example, was not necessarily one who has committed an overt act of theft, but rather one whose character renders him a thief. Nixon's and J. Edgar Hoover's pronouncements lead one to believe that they would readily accept Schmitt's Fascist legal theory. Anyone who seeks to overthrow oppressive institutions, whether or not he has engaged in an overt illegal act, is *a priori* a criminal who must be buried away in one of America's dungeons.

Even in all Martin Luther King's numerous arrests, he was not so much charged with the nominal crimes of trespassing, disturbance of the peace, etc., but rather with being an enemy of Southern society, an in-

erate foe of racism. When Robert Williams was accused of a kidnapping, this charge never managed to conceal his real offence—the advocacy of black people's incontestable right to bear arms in their own defence.

The offence of the political prisoner is his political boldness, his persistent challenging—legally or extra-legally—of fundamental social wrongs fostered and reinforced by the State. He has opposed unjust laws and exploitative, racist social conditions in general, with the ultimate aim of transforming these laws and this society into an order harmonious with the material and spiritual needs and interests of the vast majority of its members.

Nat Turner and John Brown were political prisoners in their time. The acts for which they were charged and subsequently hanged were the practical extensions of their profound commitment to the abolition of slavery. They fearlessly bore the responsibility for their actions. The significance of their executions and the accompanying widespread repression did not so much lie in the fact that they were being punished for



the British in their struggle for liberation. Nat Turner and his followers killed some 65 white people, yet shortly before the Revolt had begun, Nat is reputed to have said to the other rebellious slaves: "Remember that ours is not war for robbery nor to satisfy our passions, it is a struggle for freedom. Ours must be deeds not words."

The very institutions which condemned Nat Turner and reduced his struggle for freedom to a simple criminal case of murder owed their existence to the decision, made a half-century earlier, to take up arms against the British oppressor. The battle for the liquidation of slavery had no legitimate existence in the eyes of the Government and therefore the special quality of deeds carried

educational work services such as free breakfast and free medical programmes—which had legitimised them in the black community—were the immediate reason that the wrath of the police had fallen upon them in the first place. In defending themselves from the attack waged by some 600 policemen (there were only 11 Panthers in the office) they were not only defending their lives, but even more important their accomplishments in the black community surrounding them and in the broader thrust for Black Liberation.

The ideological acrobatics characteristic of official attempts to explain away the existence of the political prisoner do not therefore stop with the equation of the individual political act with the individual criminal act. The political act is defined as criminal in order to discredit radical and revolutionary movements. A political event is reduced to a criminal event in order to affirm the absolute invulnerability of the existing order. In a revealing contradiction, the court resisted the description of the N.Y. Panther 21 trial as "political," yet the prosecutor entered as evidence of criminal intent literature which represented, so he alleged, the political ideology of the Black Panther Party.

The legal apparatus designates the black liberation fighter a criminal, prompting Nixon, Agnew, Reagan et al. to proceed to mystify with their demagogic millions of Americans whose senses have been dulled and whose critical powers have been eroded by the continual onslaught of racist ideology.

As the Black Liberation Movement and other progressive struggles increase in magnitude and intensity, the judicial system and its extension, the penal system, consequently become key weapons in the State's fight to preserve the existing conditions of class domination, therefore racism, poverty and war.

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THIS is the first of two articles by Angela Davis, the girl in the controversial Soledad affair, and is taken from her book, "They Come in the Morning," which will be published next month by Orbuch and Chambers. Tomorrow she discusses the penal system as a weapon used against social change.

specific crimes nor even in the effort to use their punishment as an implicit threat to deter others from similar armed acts of resistance.

These executions and the surrounding repressions of slaves were intended to terrorise the anti-slavery movement in general, to discourage and diminish both legal and illegal forms of abolitionist activity. As usual, the effect of repression was miscalculated and in both instances, anti-slavery activity was accelerated and intensified as a result.

Nat Turner and John Brown can be viewed as examples of the political prisoner who has actually committed an act which is defined by the State as "criminal." They killed and were consequently tried for murder. But did they commit murder? This raises the question of whether American revolutionaries had murdered

on the interests of freedom were deliberately ignored. There were no political prisoners, there were only criminals; just as the movement out of which these deeds flowed was largely considered criminal.

Likewise, the significance of activities which are pursued in the interests of liberation today is minimised not so much because officials are unable to see the collective surge against oppression, but because they have consciously set out to subvert the movement. In the spring of 1970, L. A. Panthers took up arms to defend themselves from an assault initiated by the local police force on their office and on their persons. They were charged with criminal assault. If one believed the official propaganda, they were bandits and rogues who pathologically found pleasure in attacking policemen.

It was not mentioned that their community activities—

The realities of retraining

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—Your leading article "The real needs of retraining" (Guardian, September 24), implies assent to the current assumption that economic recovery and the return to full employment are synonymous.

However, there is an increasingly large body of opinion which is calling into question this assumption. The indications are that technological progress in the field of labour-saving developments are so rapid that large sectors of industry do not require anything like the numbers of apprentices that they train; consequently many young men who five or six years ago followed the advice of a school careers officer to "get an apprenticeship" now find themselves unemployed. Also, the reduction in the number of available apprenticeships and the high level of school leaver unemployment do not help some of us to be convinced by the argument that the recovery on the Stock Exchange will in a few months be reflected in the unemployment figures.

What disturbs us is that the

raising of the school leaving age and the encouragement given to fifth formers who have already left school to return this autumn and spend their time in non-academic sixth forms until such time as jobs become available are two factors which may serve to mop up some of the worst of the next couple of years' unemployment, and blind us to the realities of the case.

The realities are:

1. That a continuing high level of unemployment is likely to be a fact of economic life at least for the foreseeable future.
2. That the most vulnerable person in this situation is the boy who leaves the non-selective or comprehensive school with no "O" levels.
3. That although, as you suggest, a greater commitment to retraining is essential, even more urgent is a reassessment of our educational aims directed at:
(a) removing the stigma of unemployment;
(b) educating both adults currently at work and pupils in

The price of contentment

Sir,—May I suggest to Prof. Leader (September 25) that he mingles with the real hard core of opera lovers in London and ascends to the amphitheatre at Covent Garden where, I'm sure, a Rolls is as far from the minds of the occupants as a seat in the stalls. I have tickets for the coming season's operas, priced £120 and £110 (there are cheaper seats).

Where else can you hear the

world's finest singers at this price?

I admit that he must put aside an hour on the first day of booking and cannot buy the cheaper tickets any time in the season, but this is the only way thousands of people can afford opera, judging by their cheerful patience, they appear to think it's well worth it.

Nancy Hulton.
46 St Paul's Road,
London, N.1.

For pollution, read population

Sir,—In his article "Mister Catastrophe" (September 24), Anthony Tucker suggests that Paul Ehrlich's doomsday alarms concerning pollution and population may have arrived too soon here in Britain; on the contrary, I believe that extensive public discussion and more Government action should have been started years ago.

It is true that in Britain pollution has not quite reached the dangerous levels existing in the United States: that is partly because we are some way behind in standard of living—we still have less than one car per family.

The alarm that needs to be sounded in this country concerns not merely pollution but population. Our society has many ailments, not least urban sprawl, overcrowded roads, air-

craft noise, lack of open spaces, litter, pollution of the environment, depletion of natural resources... It seems to me that most of these problems have as their cause not merely our myopic development caused by pressure of commercial interests, but more fundamentally the simple fact that we have too many people.

If the recent census had been able to report that our population had not increased and that ZPG (Zero Population Growth) had been reached, I for one, would have been greatly heartened, and would feel that a major hurdle had been overcome in the struggle to preserve this planet for future generations.

Dr I. Duerdath.
14 Lowland Way,
Knutsford, Cheshire.

school to make satisfying use of leisure, and (c) so to extend the creative revolution in primary education rapidly into secondary schools that the next generation of school leavers will be able to find fulfilment and

satisfaction in life in areas other than those of work. John Hough, Executive Secretary, Social Responsibility Department; Foster Murphy, Executive Secretary, Youth Department; Krister Ottosson (The Rev.), Executive Secretary, Education Department. The British Council of Churches, London SW 1.



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Reduction of the rear shock absorber mounting results in increased shock absorber movement, further enhancing the car's road-holding capabilities and giving a more comfortable ride over undulating road surfaces.

The dry sump oil reservoir has been positioned further forward, resulting in better weight distribution. There is now an external oil filler (to the rear wheel) to the rear cover, opening only from inside the car, so with its "twin" external petrol filler option on the passenger's side.

The classic Porsche body line remains unchanged—a fact of more than academic interest to owners from the viewpoint of depreciation. There are several substantial detail changes for 1972 in respect of interior trim and finish.

The Porsche "Sportomatic" transmission continues as an optional extra for all models, as the greater flexibility of the 5th gear makes this also available to special order for the 211.

A fact of some importance, and one not generally realised, is that the 211, 230 and 240 models are sold in Great Britain, as well as in other countries, as standard with a number of accessories and optional extra which are not included with Porsche cars sold in Germany and other countries.

The VW-Porsche 914 5 and 914/16 2/3-door Roadster models (left-hand drive only) continue unchanged, but with several detail modifications for 1972.

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NUMEIRI: Nasser of Sudan

The rise of the daredevil dictator

DAVID HIRST,
Khartum, Monday

"THERE IS no God but God, and Numeiri is the beloved of God and the leader of this people." Hero-worship is now very much the fashion in the Sudan, and occasionally the enthusiastic newspaper columnists fall into such near-blasphemous extremes of adulation. For, after two and a half years in power, President Numeiri has finally emerged as the boss.

He is setting himself up as the Nasser of the Sudan, with a touch of the Mahdi thrown in. Nasser is his conscious model, but no Sudanese leader beginning to acquire the kind of personal ascendancy that Numeiri has, the memory of the Sudan's own national hero, Eighty-seven years ago, General Gordon was speared to death on the steps of his palace when after the long and famous siege, Khartum fell to the Ansars, the fanatical followers of the Mahdi, who had been called by God to rid the Sudan of its British and Egyptian occupiers, to

re-establish the Caliphate, and to purify Islam.

It was from this same palace by the Nile that Numeiri, in a feat which is already minor legend, turned the tables on his adversaries in the coup and counter-coup of July. A combination of luck, a sign, to many, of his destiny, and much-admired reckless bravery brought Numeiri back. At the moment when, in the Government guest house next door, some 28 captive officers were being slaughtered by their guards, Numeiri was evading his.

He is now going on to try and establish the kind of direct rapport with the Sudanese that Nasser established with Egyptians and Arabs. A plebiscite, with himself as only candidate, is in progress. To mark the occasion he has just completed the most strenuous of his provincial tours. In this vast, primitive country — the largest in Africa where there are few metalled roads, where it is not unusual for trains to arrive a day or two late, and where it will take three weeks to bring in all

the results of the plebiscite — a provincial tour, Numeiri-style, is quite something.

He is a big, strong man of immense stamina. In a non-stop tour of 10 days—3,350 kilometres by air and 2,720 by train, according to the statisticians — he spoke in more than 120 towns and villages.

"Here, far from Khartum... his speeches tend to begin, 'I am the President you will know and see... my father (like Nasser's) was a postman.' He promised that, when in dispute with his colleagues, he will come to the people to decide.

The void which he hopes his charisma will fill is one of his own making. Like Nasser he has broken organised opposition from the Right and Left. He has yet to build a Nasser-style system beneath him, but, with the smashing of the Communists, he has laid the foundations for doing so. This is his year of "evolutionary" organisation. He had already dealt with the threat from the Right. This was embodied in

what are now called the "defunct parties."

Chief among them was the Umma Party. This was the political wing of the Ansar, still a potent force in Sudanese politics. Their spiritual head, Imam Hadi Mahdi, was an overbearing, outcast leader who brought destruction on himself and his followers. There was too much general disapproval when, last year, the army made short work of the suicidal revolt which the Ansar staged on the island of Aba, where the original Mahdi first announced his cause, south of Khartum.

The Imam was killed. Sadiq Mahdi, the much more enlightened, Oxford-educated political leader of the Umma, is in exile in Cairo. The Khatmiah sect, less combative rival of the Ansar, seems to have made its peace with the regime. Hassan Tahir, the leader of the Moslem brothers, strongest among the more educated urban conservatives, is in prison.

The threat from the Right

was external. But the Communists were real insiders. They helped Numeiri to power. He now claims that his "free officers" were always the dominant partner — but the July events made it perilously close to being the other way round. In the army the Communists were so well placed that the commander of the Republican Guard hid Communist leader, Abdul Khalig Mahgub, after his escape from prison, in the precincts of the Republican Palace itself. Many of the graduates in the latest batch of graduates from the officers' training college had been bandied by Major Hashim Atta, master-mind of the coup.

They controlled or dominated most of the popular organisations, especially the trade unions, which Numeiri sought to make the basis of his power. But now the most highly organised, popularly based, truly acclimatised of Arab Communist parties has suffered a devastating blow from which it will take years to recover. What is left of the party leadership has gone underground or into exile.

About 1,000 leading cadres are believed in prison.

It is in a vindictive, rancorous spirit that Numeiri is bundling his former allies down. His task is all the easier in that in the "three black days" there was time for sympathisers — and others playing safe — to dispatch the traditional cables of support, and for their names to be published, in long lists, in the newspapers. Numeiri reviles them, as traitors and unbelievers, in almost every speech.

The Government guest house has become a rather macabre shrine visited by the public to the 28 "22 July martyrs." It is put about that the Communists had plans for mass liquidation. A doctor friend of Numeiri solemnly assured me that he was on their list and added that there was no haecness — blackmail and the pushing of drugs — which the Communists did not stoop to in their lust for power.

At the same time Numeiri has put the Russians more firmly in the doghouse than Nasser ever did when he was having a go at his Com-

munists — for Numeiri, all European Communists, except the Yugoslavs, are as "stupid as the Sudanese Communists."

The Communists are wicked: Numeiri, like all true Sudanese, is a good and simple man. That basically is the message which, stomping round the country, he is putting across. The homely virtues, heavily impregnated with Islam, are the ones he appeals to — it is more important to be "sincere" and "honest" than socialist or progressive. His formula for national betterment is honest toil. Everyone must work 18 hours a day. Like him.

The message is getting home. On a tour of polling booths voters, asked why they were voting "Yes for Numeiri," replied with evident sincerity: "He is a good man." But it is not enough. As many educated Sudanese are well aware, he has the goodwill of much of his people. But he has destroyed a great deal to get it and he has yet to show he can build something worthwhile in its place.

The big issue that angers the Shah

An exclusive interview from
PETER HARVEY in Tehran

THERE are four things of importance in Iran this month, the royal aides said they ushered me into the Shah's air conditioned palace. "One is the celebration in October — the 2500th anniversary of the foundation of the Persian empire by Cyrus the Great — takes precedence. But the Shah was to emphasise peace during our interview, the captains and the kings will eventually depart... the issue of the lands will be resolved."

The Persian Gulf is a matter of life and death for a country," said the Shah.

"Perhaps I mean life or death. Those islands, Abu Musa and Greater and Lesser, are ours. We need them. We shall have them. power on earth will stop

"places of rocks and snakes," is the Shah's description — is causing mounting concern in diplomatic and political circles both here and in London.

Iran's leading politicians — and the Shah — have no objections to the British proposal for a federation of Gulf Emirates. But the islands in the Gulf of Hormuz have been under British control for almost a century and Whitehall's view is that Abu Musa belongs to the Emir of Sharjah and the Tunbs to Ras Al Khaimah.

Iran, jubilantly riding the crest of an economic boom (an annual growth rate of 11.5 per cent) and now beginning to feel and see the benefits of the White Revolution of 1963, takes precisely the opposite view. They may have taken a rather harder line over the islands than they originally intended. But now that they have reached this point, there are no signs of any softening.

The islands, in Tehran's view, are Iranian, and were stolen by the British. Although the Shah and, later the Prime Minister, Amir Abbas Hoveyda, stressed that Iran was negotiating directly with Whitehall on the issue,

hardly a day now passes without a group of perplexed and anxious ministers flying into Tehran for talks at Saadabad. The few among them willing to talk admit frankly that the Federation would be worse than useless without the friendship and active support of Iran.

The sheikhs — most of whom do not in all probability, care more than a new Cadillac or two for the islands — are under pressure from their larger Arab neighbours to hang on. "We have promised the British to keep the whole lot in secret until we have some results," said the Shah, "but they are a few things I must say now."

"Sir William Luce (Whitehall's ambassador extraordinary to the Gulf) is in the region trying to sort out the problem. Our talks are only with the British because we feel that you are responsible for, specifically, these three islands and, on the whole, for the overall question. You have taken on yourselves in the past to be the representatives of the interests of these sheikdoms and you have not yet put to rest your old treaties. These are due to end later this year but they may

well be replaced with a new treaty but with a completely different character. One of friendship. You took those islands away 80 years ago and it is up to you to render justice before you leave."

I asked the Shah if there was any chance of compromise. Both Britain and Iran wanted the Federation, both wanted harmony in the Gulf. Must the islands be returned — regardless of the possible consequences — to Iran?

"Why should we compromise?" he replied. "You will tell us that Iran is strong. That we have so many islands and the whole northern coastline of the Gulf, that we can have aerodromes everywhere, naval bases everywhere. All right, if this is so why does your country bother to defend, to retain, your coastline islands. Not that the people are against it, but why do you stick to the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man? Would you let someone else take them? Of course not. And if someone did, you would get them back."

"First it is a question, for us, of principle. Secondly, it is a question of nuisance value. Two months ago we

saw that even a small motorboat with a few people and a damaged tanker in the Straits of Hormuz. It does not take a big boat to carry a bazooka and a few shells. But the trouble that it could cause is tremendous."

Last week's figure for oil moved through the Straits was 16,000,000 barrels each day. In five or six years' time this figure will be doubled. And in 15 years' time it could be as high as 50 million barrels a day.

"The Gulf is the only area in the world that can export so much oil to the United States and Europe. To the world, to three or four years the United States will have to import half again of its own production. This area must be kept secure. And the security of the Gulf is a matter of life and death for us."

Iran, he said, was diversifying as a trading nation. Petrochemicals, steel, would, within a few years, be marketed throughout the world (the Soviet Union is building three huge mills and helping to exploit the country's large reserves of copper and other minerals). Added to this were the efforts (little more than

embryonic) now under way to establish markets for Iranian consumer goods in the Middle and Far East. Cars, refrigerators, tyres and electronic equipment are being produced in almost every major city.

"It is true we have land contact, land routes to Europe," the Shah said. "But the sea links are vital to us. Life or death. The other Gulf countries have no industries. To them it is not important that the Gulf be always free and open. We are making great efforts to produce agricultural products. The other countries could never do this. You cannot irrigate sand."

"We must ensure that our links with the open sea are always open. Strategically, if there is a danger — and we know all about the dangers — and if these three islands fall into the wrong hands they could be of great nuisance value to my country. So we cannot let this happen. It is neither in our interests nor in the interests of the people of the emirates themselves."

"But more than that, it is not in the interests of the whole of Europe, which depends on oil from the Middle East. As does Japan. I believe that the Persian

Gulf must always be kept open — under Iranian protection — for the benefit of not only my country but the other Gulf countries and the world.

"We cannot let enemies get into a position of threatening the waterway. My country can work with the oil states of the area for our mutual benefit, but to do this we must all be secure."

The Shah told me: "Let me make it clear that my country has no territorial ambitions. The islands are a difficult matter. They were taken from us and we will get them back. But we seek no other country's land. I am building a strong and secure nation, we wish to live in peace with our neighbours. But we are not babies. We know who our enemies — within and without — are. I will not name names, because that is futile, that is counter-productive. The point I am trying to make to you is this: my country can and will guarantee the security of the Gulf to ourselves and the world. To do that we neither seek nor need any other part of any other country. But we do need to be strong in the Gulf. And we do seek to be strong there. And we shall be."



PETER JENKINS

No new Jerusalem

ONE year after the children of Israel had turned from their exile in Babylon the prophet Hagai leaped on the scene and explained about lack of progress in rebuilding the Temple. He told them they ought their priorities wrong: it is a time for you yourselves, to dwell in your ruined houses, while this time lies in ruins? Now, before, thus says the Lord Hosts: Consider how you are fared. You have sown seed, and harvested little; you eat, but you never have enough; you drink but you never have your fill; you clothe yourselves, but no one is warm; and he who earns wages earns wages to put in into a bag of holes."

Were such a prophet to be within the Labour Party would probably be accused of being against washing machines for the workers. He would certainly be ticked off by Anthony Crosland, who would say that those crying an above average standard of living should be fortunate on the perils of a trial riches."

At the same time Mr Crosland never ceases to argue for greater social expenditure. But he reckons that the unpopularity of public expenditure in conjunction with private consumption and has concluded: "We may now take it as a certainty that rapid growth is an essential condition of significant reallocation of resources."

Although a growthman Mr Crosland is something of a pianist on the less, a strong oak of William Morris runs through his writings, and as recently put it: "I have always looked forward in anything I have written to a day when we could stop talking about growth and the location of resources, and turn our attention to the more fruitful and cultural results."

These three characteristics of Crosland's observations contain a similar implicit assumption: that there exists an optimum limit. Middle class materialism will be universalised; private consumption will reach the point at which it ceases to be a source of satisfaction; and the production of all needs. But why



should these things be so or why should reformers wait so patiently?

The pursuit of middle class standards, which do not confer middle class freedoms or status, least of all at the place of work, is more likely a paper chase without end. The rate of economic growth was miraculously doubled private claims on resources are just as likely to double at the same time. The acquisitive society seems to create needs as fast as goods and expectations are all too likely to exceed any given level of production.

Now, obviously the Labour Party can't be against economic growth as such. Crosland usefully emphasises the practical limits of a democracy on reallocation of resources in the absence of healthy expansion; and he avoids the snobbish anti-materialism which at one time infected the left-wing elite. Nevertheless, his analysis — which has come very much to set the tone of Social Democratic thinking in Britain today — leaves the Labour Party with a very narrow basis of appeal, and still no convincing formula for growth.

The cloth-cap image, which the Labour Party so worried about ten years ago, has been replaced by a slide-rule image at a time when economists are held in low repute as prophets or priests. To the extent that it makes growth the prime objective, with social reform as the spin-off, a Labour Government is obliged to bully and cajole people to produce. They must produce more so that they may consume more; but, paradoxically, they must first restrain their consumption in order to achieve the faster rate of economic growth which will enable them to indulge it.

And somewhere at the end of that road (or isn't it a squirrel wheel?) lies the end of middle class rainbow.

The prophet Hagai reminded the Israelites that they were supposed to be building a temple. We don't know whether their real standards increased as a result of their engaging in this collective purpose. But it is not impossible that the British growth conundrum, having defied all other solutions, might begin to solve itself under a Labour government which gave overriding priority to a programme for radical social change. Economic growth is certainly an uninspiring and possibly a self-defeating first priority for a party of reform. They still do sometimes sing "Jerusalem" at Labour Party meetings.

MISCELLANY

Brothers in law

ALL UNANNOUNCED, Len Neal, who followed George Woodcock as chairman of the Commission on Industrial Relations, has found himself a legal adviser. Cyril Grunfeld, one of the country's two or three leading industrial relations lawyers, has taken a couple of years' leave from the London School of Economics and joined the commission as an assistant secretary.

The commission says there is nothing unusual about the lack of publicity. Assistant secretaries are seldom announced. May be, but they could have just a touch to do with the commission's well-known reluctance to be tarred with the lawyers' brush?

Grunfeld is a tasty choice, either way. He is known as a Labour (even a New Labour) sympathiser, and his last book was critically reviewed by Geoffrey Howe, the Solicitor-General and chief architect of the hated Industrial Relations Act.



ROGERS: for the bench?

Agnew would go from Vice-President to the other Supreme Court vacancy. John Connolly would switch from the Treasury to Vice-President. Nelson Rockefeller would go to the State Department. And Wilbur Mills, chairman of the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee, would inherit the Treasury.

The idea behind this Machiavellian brew is that Tricky Dicky would manage simultaneously to please the right-wing supporters of Spiro Agnew, Texas of many votes, the Eastern Establishment, and the Southern Conservatives. For the rest of us, silent prayer would be in order.

BILLY GRAHAM will be in Rome next month to discuss the final arrangements for his first revival meeting there, planned for next May. The one stipulation which his local sponsors have sought, and obtained, from the White House preacher is that he is to have no contact with the Roman Catholic hierarchy, or an audience with the Pope, either before, during, or after the revival.

Bonn for 20 years. He was visiting Athens at the time of the colonels' coup in 1967, and sheltered in the West German Embassy for a fortnight before leaving the city under a promise of safe conduct demanded by Willy Brandt, who was then Foreign Minister. The junta has sent a telegram to the Cologne prosecutor thanking him for his prompt action.

Roistering

BIRMINGHAM, with a little connivance from Transport House, has been kind to Roy Jenkins (and Roy Hattersley, another star-spangled local MP, too, for that matter). The Common Market debate, which finds both Roy on one side and the Labour Party on the other, has been even more muted in England's second city than elsewhere. None of the party's 17 great rallies ("No entry on you know who's terms") has been arranged there. Softly, softly, spare the deputy leader's blusbea.

But not, it seems, for long. China shops are made for bulls. The divisional officers of the trade unions — Brian Mathers of the Transport and General, Don Groves of Clive Jenkins's ASTMS, and Bill Warman of the Sheetmetal Workers have called a press conference for tomorrow afternoon. Subject: Common Market. Details: confidential. But watch it Roy. This is the week before the Labour Party conference.

Inner circle

EPISODE THREE of the war of the Inner London succession. A short list of six is being interviewed today for the £10,410-£11,585 top administrative job at the Inner London Education Authority. A choice should be made tomorrow.

The favourite, after a trawl not exactly calculated to scoop up the maximum number of suitable candidates, remains Eric Briault, the 60-year-old number two, famed for his interest in educational technology and chairman of one of the two Schools Council working parties which devised the unhappy Q and "F" sixth form examinations.

Only two of the other short-listed candidates are given much chance: Eric Robinson, deputy director of the North-East London Poly and well-known educational polemicist and the director of education for Hongkong, whose reputation on this side of the Asian landmass is more obscure.

It is whispered that some on the Left of the ILA Labour group would like Robinson, and that the Tories would prefer the colonialist. But if Briault does not get it the inertial guidance systems in County Hall will display an unexpected fault.

Read letters

THE VOICE of the colonels is heard in the land. Some of the Foreign Press Association in Bonn have been on a 24-hour strike against a search carried out by the West German police at the home of an exiled Greek correspondent, Dr Basil Mathiopoulos, who has been deprived of his citizenship by Papa Dop.

With a warrant issued by the Cologne prosecutor, the police were looking for explosives, having come across a visiting card of Mathiopoulos in the wallet of a suspected terrorist. At the good doctor's house, they found nothing but a vast library and a file of correspondence that included friendly letters from President Heinemann and Willy Brandt.

Mathiopoulos has been in

Five-card trick

HORROR STORY upon horror story out of Washington, where speculation summers and curls about whom Richard Nixon will name to fill the two vacancies in the Supreme Court. On the evening that Justice Harlan's retirement was announced, an eminent district judge and an old Truman White House aide were exchanging guesses over dinner. Their best guess for one vacancy was William Rogers, the not entirely successful Secretary of State, who has a legal background and is an old and dear chum of the President.

Rogers is also tipped by the "New York Times," whose columnist Tom Wicker prophesies a gruesome round of musical chairs. Spiro



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TERRY COLEMAN interviews LORD LONGFORD

The lord in his lobby of Light

IT HAD better be said straight away that Lord Longford is a man of sincerity. There is no other explanation. It would be all very well to say look, here is a man who has written a whole book on Humility, as he has, and to conclude, after reading parts of this book, that there is a man who is humble and proud of it. But I think it would perhaps be unreasonable to come to this conclusion.

The trouble with Lord Longford is that he is a man who deals in such concepts as Humility, Faith, and Sacrifice, talking earnestly about these qualities; and today this is so unusual that one is instinctively sceptical. He is a man who is not obsessed with sex, and that it is only an addendum to the social work he has done for many years. He is a righteous man. He is a man who sees clearly what he believes to be right, and considers it his duty to proclaim that right.

This righteousness transfers itself to an interviewer. At one point he referred in passing, and slightly, to the morals of some men and women in journalism; the men, can look after themselves, but as to the women, I told him I considered this an odious insult. I was later very surprised to have used these words, though I do not retract them. And there again, though these words of mine, and some that I shall later report of his, seem severe, they look harsher on the cold printed page than they sounded at the time, spoken amiably over lunch.

Lord Longford, whose family name is Pakenham, holds two English baronies and one Irish earldom. He spent part of his youth at Pakenham Hall, where he remembers there were 12 gardeners or thereabouts. As a boy of 10 he was asking his father whether Lloyd George was a good man, and thinks that his father, being not an English landlord but an Anglo-Irish one, made a tolerant, only mildly disparaging, reply.

The family has good connections. His mother's father was Sir John Peel's daughter. Neville Chamberlain was his wife's great uncle. A great great aunt of his called Kitty Pakenham married the Duke of Wellington. Another ancestor, one Charles Pakenham, resigned his commission in the Guards to become a Roman Catholic monk.

At Eton the young Pakenham, as

he then was, remembers that a friend considered it his duty to tell him that he (Pakenham) was the most unpopular boy in the school. At Oxford he met the girl who was to become his wife, and proposed to her in the early hours in a waiting room at Stoke-on-Trent station.

In his thirties, he was converted first to the Labour Party and then to Roman Catholicism. In 1968 he resigned the office of Lord Privy Seal in the Labour Government when Wilson put off raising the school leaving age. Since this May, he has been conducting a campaign for morality and against pornography. Of course, over lunch, we had to talk about pornography, but before that we made a pleasant tour among religious and political topics.

When he mentioned that his wife's radicalism had been one cause of his joining the Labour Party and I replied offhandedly that I could not imagine my wife's political views affecting mine, he questioned me in a concerned way about my politics and hoped I was not lost to the Labour movement for ever. He also tried his very best, a few minutes later, to convert me to Christianity, cheering me up by saying that on the Last Day I might get a pleasant surprise.

We made a little diversion to the time after the last war when he was Minister in the British Occupied Zone of Germany, and paid a visit to Cardinal Frings of Cologne. When they met, he dropped down on one knee and kissed the cardinal's ring, and I wondered how on earth they could have negotiated on terms of equality after that.

He said it would have been discourteous for him not to have acted as he did, and recalled that more recently, on his trip to Denmark to inspect pornography, he had met the Catholic bishop of Copenhagen. "And," he said, "remembering the good old days with Cardinal Frings, I duly went down and kissed his ring. I mean, I would like you to know that I'm preserving my form."

Then we really had to get down to pornography, and I asked what made him form his study group. He said it was probably because he went to see "Oh! Calcutta!" last autumn, and suddenly became aware that there was no firm ground beneath our feet, and that the line was no longer being

THE NEW TABOOS

drawn. He left half way through.

This is not the only time he has left before the end. Before going to Denmark he said he would see all there was to be seen and then make up his mind, or words to that effect. So why then had he left the Copenhagen night club so soon, before the performers got round to the real stuff of the evening?

He replied that there had been an atmosphere of evil, and that he had seen all he needed to see.

And how had he been affected by what he had seen? He said it would need scientific study to reach a conclusion about the effects of such things, but I said never mind the scientists, what had he felt?

He replied that a man of 65 like himself was not going to be greatly corrupted by one evening. He had not left because he felt he was being corrupted, and unable to meet his wife when he returned. But anyone who went often would be corrupted.

Corrupted into what? Well, he said, into a man with a more immoral view of sex. Surely that meant something to me? If I did not believe that some men did exist who were corrupt, then we should have difficulty in communicating.

Not that much difficulty, I thought. I did believe that some things could deprave. But what did Lord Longford mean by a man becoming depraved? "I would say," he said, "a good husband suddenly getting seduced on a liner, is a move towards depravity — maybe not final depravity."

I then suggested that those people who were happily married were extraordinarily lucky, and probably in a minority. "Well," he said, "I don't want to be—it sounds offensive; but I do think that's a little bit an affair of your

woman, peopling the world with illegitimate children.

We agreed that a man has a duty to love and cherish his children. Then he said, "Suppose a man goes and seduces a waitress, and lands her with a child?" I asked if this wasn't a slightly sordid and unlikely example. One didn't seduce waitresses.

Lord Longford said he was only explaining that we were unlikely to agree if I was really going to say a man and a woman could be allowed to behave as they liked, with total indifference to the effect on any children they might have. Since I hadn't said anything of the sort, we left it more or less at that, though I did suggest that if Lord Longford found himself acting as a judge, with people brought before him for the at present non-existent crime of adultery, he might perhaps deal more charitably with them than his spoken and printed opinions suggested. He said he might; his life slogan had been to hate the sin and love the sinner.

A little later, to illustrate some point, he said, "We were thinking of you and the Queen Mary?"

"Yes."

I said I was afraid I had never been seduced on the Queen Mary. I did not say it then, but it occurs to me strongly now, that ocean liners, seductions, and waitresses seem to have passed out of current usage.

Why, I wanted to know, did he think sexual morality was such an interesting topic, not only to him but to the generality of people? "I think the young are unsettled, and the old are disturbed by the unsettlement of the young."

He also thought marriage was more shaky in the arts, the theatre, and journalism than in the country as a whole. And a table had been set in the House of Lords showing that divorce was more common among dukes than among other peers.

I said of course; divorce increased with the means to divorce. "Does it? Among the dukes you get up to 30 per cent."

I then suggested that those people who were happily married were extraordinarily lucky, and probably in a minority. "Well," he said, "I don't want to be—it sounds offensive; but I do think that's a little bit an affair of your

profession. I do notice among journalists I know that there is an awful lot of this. In the world of communications. . . ."

I inquired why this was. What was the contagion?

"I was asking someone the other day about—on another newspaper, not yours—why all these people were sort of in bed and out of bed with one another. I think it's perhaps because journalists work with women in their profession."

There then followed a vigorous exchange, after which we turned to prison visiting. He said that when he had visited prisons, as he often had, he had learned to feel that there but for the grace of God he might be, and the man he was visiting might be visiting him, or making speeches about it in the House of Lords. So that when he saw a pornographer — as he had seen one in Copenhagen — who was making a fortune out of it, his duty was to try to love him, and urge him to pack it up.

He said he regarded himself more as a country person than an Irish earl. "When I get up in the morning I don't think how can I live up to the traditions of the Irish earldom. I think I do half an hour's religious study, and I do say—"

"Did he regard himself as a priest?" He said of course that would be arrogant, and he was afraid of being accused of arrogance. People assumed that peers were arrogant, and former cabinet ministers too.

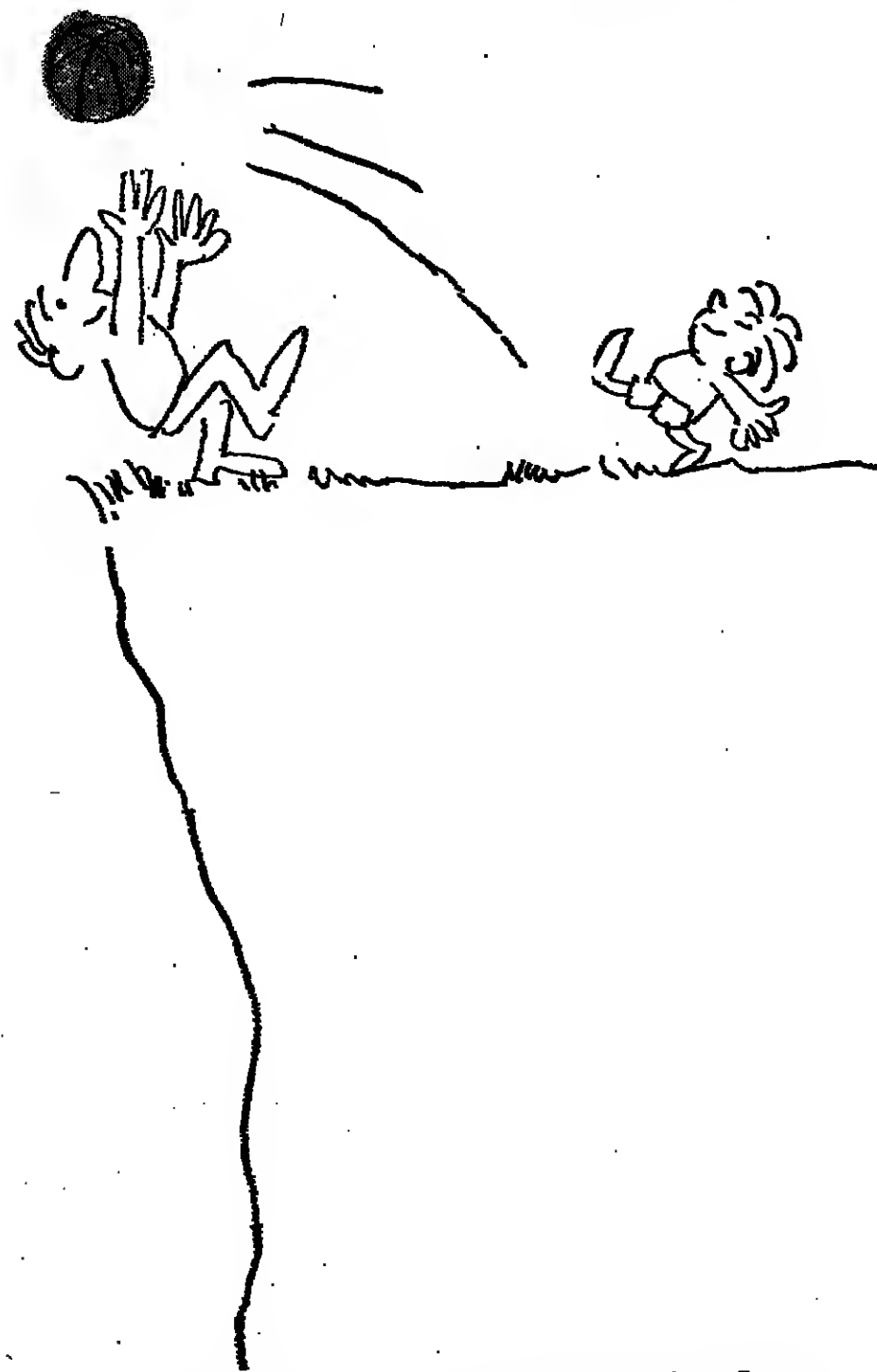
What, Irish ears? "I'm always conscious that at the Last Day, you know, the first may well turn out to be last, and the last first, and so on."

He was concerned that one might be assuming one was better than the average citizen. "And that would be the sin of pride?" "Yes, I think a very dangerous sin."

As we left the restaurant he explained that his campaign against pornography had only emerged in the last few months and was an addendum to many years of social work. "It fits in all right, but it isn't something new, it isn't as if I've discovered some new philosophy of life. And, up till now I've been a bit, probably, rather too reluctant to denounce evil, and as soon as one begins denouncing evil I think one does get into difficulties. . . . The temptations of the world are to be very self-righteous, you see. . . ."



'With or without permission, boys and girls experiment sexually and so the opposition is provoked into ever more vociferous and irrational counterattacks. . .' ALMA BIRK, journalist, life peer, and Chairman of the Health Education Council, gives a personal view of the real problems of permissiveness and puritanism



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BETWEEN those who want a new society (and it makes sense that many young people should feel this way) and those who are trying to hold on to something that never was, there are those who are trying to find ways of dealing realistically with what is happening without putting themselves either in the trendy anti-sexual-permissiveness school or in the obsessional and puritanism school. Sex is the obsession and permissiveness the verbal weapon that is wielded haphazardly and evocatively. Together they increase the confusion of many people. But since the contemporary mood is for more honest talk and less hypocrisy, critical whispering about the material has been shifted into areas where until recently they were left in quiet, ignorant, unhealthy bliss.

A very relevant example of what I mean concerns venereal disease, which is on the increase, particularly gonorrhoea in young women. The Health Education Council (an independent body financed by Government funds) produced three posters and a leaflet explaining in direct simple language, more outspoken than any previous ones, the facts about VD; the posters, researched in advance among the 16 to 24 age group for whom they were intended, were found to be the approach they preferred.

What happened? Less than half the county councils in England and Wales took up one of these posters; out of 260 boroughs outside London only 33 responded; and out of 523 urban district councils and 469 rural district councils positive responses were received from 26 and 20 respectively. Only the county boroughs and London boroughs showed any real enthusiasm, but even so it's hard to find many of these posters actually displayed; and of the 90,000 leaflets distributed through local authorities I wonder how many have reached individuals needing them? There have been no complaints about the material, and its necessity is accepted; but this openness about a hitherto hush-hush subject is obviously a grave embarrassment to a great many men and women in decision-making positions.

Another example is the mixed attitude to contraception. Only two years ago when as chairman of the HEC I made several speeches stressing the need for contraception for the unmarried, I received some letters as obscenely offensive as when I was promoting the same ideas in what was originally the avant-garde "Nova."

Here again the taboos are being shaken—but not enough. Young people are sexual beings from the moment of awareness and their sexual drive operates without the benefits of sex education. But people (who include parents and teachers) still want to believe that a lot of knowledge is a dangerous thing and that facts will put ideas into their heads. That the ideas are there first is still unacceptable enough to make real education in this area (with some notable exceptions) a non-starter. However, with or without permission, boys and girls experiment sexually and so the opposition is provoked into ever more vociferous and irrational counter-attacks as the logic of the present situation becomes manifestly more absurd.

If youngsters were given information not only about contraception but taught the dreadful irresponsibility of casually creating an unwanted human

being; if they were given not only concise facts about VD but told of the need to consider other people; if they were given not only information about homosexuality but an understanding of different people's needs and feelings—then such education could not be looked at as an invitation to promiscuity and perversion.

One of the big dividing lines between the generations is the fear of sex still existent in the older groups but the acceptance of it as a natural part of life for which the young are fighting—though often hampered by inherited guilt. It's no wonder they use sex motifs to shock their elders into attention, while really they are on about something else.

And for all the failings of that "Little Red Book," at least it did honestly say it wasn't dealing with feelings, and surely this backing must be given orally through discussion and questions and answers. Honest talk and guidelines are what young people yearn for and what they are not getting, except in occasional and unevenly distributed dribbles.

A teacher in a girls' grammar school told me that her pupils say they prefer their parents to make rules even if they kick against them, and she finds the

Young people need a yardstick even if they do not always accept it

girls who get into trouble are generally those whose parents have opted out by saying nothing. The headmaster of a boys' comprehensive school said: "For an individual to acquire moral, ethical or philosophical perspective he must have more than one reference point (that is, a parent and a teacher and/or a friend) which he respects. Successful navigation requires more than one fix."

The Schools Council (quietly doing very interesting work in this field on a small budget) has a Moral Education Curriculum Project whose starting point is that any education which leads a boy or girl to take others' needs, interests and feelings into consideration as well as his or her own is moral education. Their research revealed that 70 per cent of secondary school children expected the school to help them with their problems over relationships, to provide a supporting context in which considerable solutions can be worked out, and to practise what it preaches about relationships. They found great anxiety in the youngsters about the word "moral" which was seen as being concerned with prohibitions in general and sexual prohibitions in particular.

It is this obsession with sex that blurs so much else. It would be a start to move the word "moral" into the fields of war, hunger, bad housing, injustice, inadequate health services, poverty—indeed if their very existence became new taboos then we might get somewhere for many of the young are aware of this distortion of morality and rebel vigorously against it.

A good example of our sexual blinkers is that in all the boo-hoo over the Little Red School Book no praise was given to the four excellent pages

against smoking, yet smoking among schoolchildren is becoming an urgent health problem that too up consider able time at the recent Second World Conference on Smoking and Health. Our priorities do go haywire. The stick out of the "OZ" trial, was that the particular issue was aimed at children who should be protected. If it could be shown that access to such material is damaging—then banish it.

I discussed the question of corruption of children by pornography with a distinguished child psychiatrist, and it is safe to say that with 20 years of practice behind him he could not say that he believed a normal child could be corrupted or disturbed by pornographic material—even if it were better produced and less immature than the "OZ" effort and in his opinion the neurotic child would find stimulus elsewhere anyway. He added that he had discussed this with a number of colleagues and they all shared the same view.

"The trouble is," he said, "that part of people's attitude is based on the myth that children are innocent creatures. They are not. Leaving commercial pornography out of it, children will still write dirty words, draw filthy pictures and have sexual fantasies."

He believes that antipathy to sex still runs strong in our society, and since sexual crimes make up half per cent of crime in a year we are very lopsided about it. Whereas in so many other areas we have become scientifically and research-orientated and demand hard evidence before reaching large conclusions, where sex is concerned prejudice is overriding.

When it comes to adults the main evidence we have is the mammoth Report of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography in the United States. But because it did not find a causal relationship between pornography and corruption or disturbance, only six Senators voted to give the report consideration. In other words, because it did not come up with what the Establishment wanted to hear it was shelved. A further study of American students showed that the main effect of their deliberate exposure to pornography was increasing boredom—which I would have expected.

To attempt to prevent adults indulging their sexual fantasies by books, sex shows and blue films seems to me an intrusion into the liberty of the subject. But if the method of distribution creates a nuisance for those who are not interested, then they too have rights which deserve consideration. Yet the well-meaners who mount highly publicised campaigns do not seem aware that they are promoting what they want to suppress and adding to sexual excitement.

There is no easy answer; legislating for prejudice is not the way to create a healthy society. To define pornography or obscenity precisely has proved beyond the wit or capacity of man. Maybe we should stop trying.

And those so deeply concerned might well consider that if they turned their considerable efforts and energy to ensuring that the generations now growing up did not have to ferret out the facts and guidelines of living in the present hole-in-the-corner, we would then the demand for what they (and many of us) find personally objectionable would begin to wither away. We might then pay more attention to what is really obscene in our society—which has little to do with sex.

Ruperta and the Porn Commission — 2





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Report criticises co-op pension practices

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has taken the unusual step of criticising the policy of retail cooperative societies which invest their employees' pension funds in their own activities.

In his annual report on industrial and provident societies published this morning, Mr S. D. Musson, the Chief Registrar, says: "It is very questionable whether the policy pursued by so many superannuation funds of investing their funds with the employer society is in the best interests of employees as beneficiaries."

Industry loth to borrow

Government exhortations are, as yet, having little practical effect on industrial confidence. The monthly figures released today by the London clearing banks reveal that while demand for personal loans is still going up, borrowing by industry remains sluggish.

For the four weeks to September 15 advances rose by only £25.1 million to £5,876.8 million, and of this rise £11.7 million was attributable to private industry and £13.4 million to the private sector. This is the last time that the clearing banks will publish their figures under the system of restricted lending. The new system of competition and credit came into effect on September 16 and will become fully operational on Friday.

The general feeling among the banks is that there is certainly no resurgence in demand for loans from industry and that it would be wrong to believe that the inflationary measures taken by the Chancellor are working yet.

On a seasonally adjusted basis advances to the private sector should have gone down by £100 million so that there is a £115 million favourable turnaround on expectations.

But most of this came from the demand from private individuals and has still to percolate into industrial activity. Lending to the previous restricted private sector rose by the 1 per cent after personal adjustment.

The position now seems to be that the banks have an overall reserve ratio of around 16 per cent. Since all they need is 12½ per cent there is obvious scope for increased lending.

The annual report shows that loans from superannuation funds accounted for 20.5 per cent of societies' funds in 1970 compared with 18.5 per cent in 1969 and only 14.7 per cent in 1965. The top 20 societies had £57 million on loan from their superannuation funds last year, according to the report.

Last night Sir Robert Southern, general secretary of the Co-operative Union, commented: "The Chief Registrar is drawing attention to a problem which has been appreciated by the Co-operative movement for some years with the effect that cooperative societies are giving security to superannuation fund trustees by way of a charge on their prime properties and in addition new superannuation monies are being re-invested in non-cooperative undertakings."

He added that societies were becoming increasingly reliant on pension money as a proportion of total funds mainly because share capital had been declining. Last year £26 million in share capital was withdrawn by members, almost 14 per cent of the total.

The increasing dependence of some societies on superannuation money raises two important questions. First, how safe is the investment in the event of the retail society getting into financial difficulties? Retail Co-ops are limited liability bodies like commercial companies and have no special security except to the extent that other societies might come to their rescue.

However, where pension money is secured against prime properties, the funds are as safe as a mortgage debenture so superannuation schemes have nothing to worry about from the point of view of security.

More relevant is the question whether pension funds, by com-

mitting so much of their money to individual societies are getting the best interest rate for their members' funds.

Not all Co-operative bodies make use of pension money. The giant Co-operative Wholesale Society, with sales of more than £500 million, for instance, has borrowed nothing from superannuation funds. Among the retail societies there are considerable variations in the degree of dependence on pension money. The Royal Arsenal, for instance, has borrowed £3.9 million of pension fund money compared with its share capital of £7.7 million. But the London Co-op, which has £12.5 million of share capital, has borrowed almost as much—£12.3 million—from employees' superannuation funds.

One society, Leicestershire, has borrowed £1.9 million of pension money against £1.5 million of share capital.

The registrar's criticism comes at a time when British Rail is trying to extricate itself from a similar position. The last accounts of BR showed that £466 million of its assets were financed from deposits by savings banks, superannuation funds, and provisions.

As a result of a policy change a few years ago, British Rail now invests its pension fund outside its own activities—but it will take many years before the existing situation can be untangled.

Wettern back to profit

Interim results from Wettern Brothers, the builders' supplier, show a substantial improvement after two years of disappointing figures.

The group has turned a £24,000 loss into pre-tax profits of £95,000 for the six months ended June. The interim dividends goes up from 5 to 7½ pence.

THE SIGHT of a senior British Treasury official apologising for our surplus and promising that it would soon be reduced is even now a little hard to imagine. But on Monday night, at the more hopeful atmosphere which now rules in the talks over the monetary fund, a buffet supper with a cast of thousands—I saw and heard this for myself.

Nothing could better symbolise the distance we still have to travel before the more hopeful atmosphere which now rules in the talks over the monetary fund, a buffet supper with a cast of thousands—I saw and heard this for myself.

How much progress has really been made? Secretary Connolly's masterly press conference has left everyone who heard him with a sense of stress his declaration that US policy has not changed: Europeans the much more relaxed and open way he said it.

There is little doubt that the talks in the Group of 10 have loosened suspicion that Connolly has managed to trade a hint for a real concession. The hint is that the US position on gold is not really inflexible. The concession is the trade question—which means such delicate subjects as the common agricultural policy and Japanese import restrictions are on the first stage of the agenda.

The one hard claim that Connolly has staked is that the import surplus can only be discussed in the trade context—which is a direct contradiction of the position taken publicly by Pierre Paul Schweitzer of the IMF and privately by the British that the surplus is part of the exchange rate problem.

But coming back to parity, we come back to the British official—and to Messrs Connolly and Schweitzer on the gold problem. For here we have two arguments: given a concession on the surplus, and Britain is not the only country which is very unwilling to move on parity without at least firm dates for its removal) the dis-

tribution of the burden of adjustment is still the untouched core of the problem. Perhaps it is best understood in the logical order in which it has to be tackled in such studies as the IMF "proposals" which have already been leaked.

First, what is the size of the problem? How big an adjustment is the US balance of payments necessary? This is the question which emerged at Lancaster House, and is now the agenda for the monetary officials of Working Party Three. It is being explored in advance in bilateral talks conducted by Dr Oskar Emminger, the volatile deputy president of the Bundesbank.

It involves two debatable

Back to beggar my neighbour—with rules

Anthony Harris reports from the IMF talks in Washington

calculations: how much would the US deficit have been if President Nixon had done nothing on August 15, but the US economy had revived to something near full employment? And then, what is an "ideal" US current surplus—how far does the US need a surplus to finance its deficits?

Settle those two questions and you can start arguing about two other questions: How long should any adjustment take? (Secretary Connolly has conceded at least that it will take more than a year.) And how much of the job should be done through exchange rates, and how much through trade negotiations, defence burden sharing and so on?

Every one of these questions is being disputed in the corridors of the Sheraton Park Hotel, but we still have not reached the central question.

For if it is possible to agree on a target for adjustment through parity, and on a time scale, this simply sets the terms for the real problem. How big are the parity changes needed to achieve the target? And then, which currencies should move by how much?

Self confident

The first is a technical question on which the economists of the IMF are remarkably self-confident. They claim, with hindsight, to have got the British devaluation of 1967 "about right"—a claim which goes rather oddly with their present proposal for a British revaluation which would undo part of that move.

Their thoughts seem to point to an average devaluation of the US dollar of 8 per cent or a little more—a long way short of the US figure of 15 per cent. There is room here for horse trading.

(All the averages are the average moves of the major industrial countries: it seems to be widely accepted that the developing nations can make their own decisions later on without unduly upsetting the sums.)

It is only, logically, when all these questions are agreed that we get to the two issues which are the big talking points—

individual contributions, and the price of gold.

First, gold. There is a well-known tendency here now to regard gold as a technical and "political" rather than a religious issue. And technical problems can be solved. But the core problem is political.

At its simplest, it is a matter of how you dress up a revaluation. If you are Mr Anthony Barber, with unemployment rising to a million, or if you are Professor Schiller, who is raised by a crowd of potentially malicious German bankers and businessmen, it would be suicidal to volunteer a large upward revaluation which would damage exports.

But it would be a very different matter politically to accept gratefully a US devaluation—which can only be in terms of gold. This is the aspect to which Mr Connolly referred when he said that gold is a political problem, and that he is willing to help other countries with their political problems. That was actually the most helpful thing he said.

But Mr Connolly and President Nixon have their own political problems, and this is where the practical question comes in.

Mr Schweitzer has been stressing more and more heavily that a gold price rise is needed to preserve the value of the Special Drawing Rights "paper gold" of the International Monetary Fund, which is itself valued in terms of gold.

What he means, as his officials explain it, is that the reason why the dollar has been in the past so popular as a reserve asset is that you can invest dollars at a decent rate of interest. This is especially attractive if you are a central banker in a poor country.

Special Drawing Rights pay a very low rate of interest and gold actually costs money to store. So if you want to set

up a new world system in which Special Drawing Rights are the basic reserve assets, then you must give holders a capital profit now. Otherwise they will continue to prefer to hold dollars or other currency.

This argument is to some extent true and to some extent phoney; but its importance is that it gives Mr Connolly a respectable and public spirited reason for going back on his word and devaluing the dollar.

It could be presented to the Americans not as a response to bullying from the others in the Group of 10, but as a noble contribution to world monetary reform. Knowledgeable Americans say that this could make all the difference and thus solve the political problem.

Better rates

When it actually comes to long-term monetary reform, I think it would be more effective to pay better interest rates on Special Drawing Rights—and to pay the interest in Special Drawing Rights.

Such a step would at one stroke give an orderly increase in world liquidity, and make SDRs preferable both to dollars (their value would be more stable) and to gold as an asset. But such questions may not be tackled in earnest for years.

All right. We have a gold price increase and a devalued dollar; and so finally we come full circle to the contribution of the other nine industrial countries, and that embarrassing British surplus.

Here, it now seems clear, the agreement is to fudge the settlement—since it does not seem likely that anyone would be willing to take part in a settlement which was really hard and firm.

The reason for fudging is simply that no one wants to make a contribution that would match anyone else's ideas. The British argue that our surplus

is due to a slack economy. (The IMF officials, who claim have taken this into account suggest a sizeable British surplus upwards.)

The Germans say that the float has not had time to adjust their balance of payments—their businessmen talk of slump unless Prof. Schiller contrive to get the value of the mark down again. The Japanese acknowledge the need for a "large" move—but their fear of large is about half as big as anyone else's. And so it goes.

Salvation, Herr Schweitzer suggests, is to be found in temporary "wider" bands—and wider and more temporary bands are the better. These bands, the freedom allowed on either side of a fixed parity.

And a 3 per cent peg of freedom is now the peg figure. The result would be to leave things pretty vague. For example, the IMF's suggestion of a 7.2 per cent British revaluation would mean anything between 4.2 per cent and 10 per cent—an official parity of £2.58, but an actual rate between £2.51 (which is near the present market value) and £2.65.

Of course, as in the present, we would tend to exchange controls and other intervention in the market get near the bottom of the range sooner or later (though perhaps it might be later rather than sooner. A temporary move to £2.60 or more might be a stop inflation).

In short, we would still be playing Beggar My Neighbour. But at least it would be Beg My Neighbour with limits. Rules. That is probably the best we can achieve at the moment.

The pound

	Current	Previous
Bank of England	12.50	12.50
London	12.50	12.50
Paris	12.50	12.50
Frankfurt	12.50	12.50
Geneva	12.50	12.50
Basel	12.50	12.50
Brussels	12.50	12.50
Amsterdam	12.50	12.50
Stockholm	12.50	12.50
Copenhagen	12.50	12.50
Oslo	12.50	12.50
Stockholm	12.50	12.50
Copenhagen	12.50	12.50
Oslo	12.50	12.50
Stockholm	12.50	12.50
Copenhagen	12.50	12.50
Oslo	12.50	12.50

Bank of England official limits on dollar 12.50-12.51. Investment dollar from 22 per cent (forward 22 per cent).

NEW YORK 28 Sept. 7.000. Discount. Amsterdam 28 Sept. 12.50. Discount. Copenhagen 28 Sept. 12.50. Discount. Oslo 28 Sept. 12.50. Discount. Stockholm 28 Sept. 12.50. Discount. Vienna 28 Sept. 12.50. Discount. Zurich 28 Sept. 12.50. Discount.

CITY COMMENT

CO-OP BANK

Joining the club?

ON FRIDAY of this week the clearing banks at last venture out from behind their cosy carrels and restrictive practices, and step gingerly into the cold blast of competition.

Old habits die hard in the City and no doubt some executives will find it difficult to adjust to the new environment. But even if the clearing banks themselves hesitate to cut each others' throats, they may not find others in the banking field quite so fastidious.

The Co-operative Bank, for example, became a limited company in July of this year, and next year celebrates its centenary. These red-letter days are often the occasion for an orgy of self-congratulation.

But, spurred on by the new competitive environment and the feeling that it is well placed to take on the clearing banks in the retail market, the Co-op Bank is busy planning to make its centenary year one its clearing bank competitors will remember.

For a start it is stepping up its new branch programme, and six will be added next year. At the moment there are 36 branches but a couple more are due to open before the year-end. This understates the strength of the Co-op Bank in the country, however, for in addition it has some 5,000 bank outlets in Co-op Stores. These are to be more actively promoted.

To back up their sales effort, no doubt the marketing man at Co-op Bank HQ will make sure the public do not forget that they can get 3½ per cent on deposit accounts (the clearing banks pay 3 per cent at present) and 1 per cent on current accounts of more than £75.

As it flexes its muscles, however, the Co-op Bank will no doubt begin to chafe about having to pay National Westminster a rising fee for clearing its cheques through the exclusive clearing house club. With more than 250,000

accounts and a turnover in the first half of this year of £2,252 million, the Co-op Bank might feel that it would be cheaper to become a full member of the club rather than employ an agent.

The bank's executives have toyed with the idea in the past although they never got around to making a formal move.

Anybody wanting to join the clearing house club needs an account at the Bank of England. The Bank, however, does not foresee any major difficulty in providing new banking customers with ordinary drawing facilities—after all, under the new credit regulation system the Bank of England must anticipate closer links with a wider spectrum of bank customers.

So the real question is how the members of the clearing house club would view an applicant for membership. Earlier this year the clearing banks were involved in a "dust-up" with the Co-op Bank over inter-bank cheque card facilities for customers so the atmosphere has been strained.

Moreover, banks which cannot offer cheap and efficient clearing facilities for their customers will be at a competitive disadvantage. The clearing banks will make sure that any new applicants are prepared, and able, to pay their fair share of the capital and running costs of the clearing house but one man's view of fair is another man's poison, especially with something as illusory as cost.

FISONS

Unimpressive growth

AFTER FISONS previous annual growth rate of 17 per cent the 84 per cent lift in half time profits, from £3.67 million to £6.08 million, left dealers distinctly unimpressed. FISONS shares slipped back 11½p to 314½p.

Certainly an historic price earnings ratio of 25 and a below average dividend yield of 3.2 per cent (the interim was unchanged at 5½ pence) are not sufficient to prop up the share price.

It falls to the optimistic hopes of chairman Lord Netherthorpe to do this. Entry to the Common Market, on which a decision is to be taken next month, means that demand for

fertilisers and crop protection products should rise, he says. In agricultural and industrial chemicals a substantial and increasing share of FISONS sales already goes to Europe and a progressive elimination of tariffs should mean an improved rate of profit on existing trade and lead to new business which the present level of duties prohibits.

The problem in this of course is that it brings FISONS back to its old dependence on fertilisers. In his report last May Lord Netherthorpe stressed the diversification into pharmaceuticals and industrial chemicals. These were the more dynamic growth areas on which the management was pinning great hopes.

In fact fertilisers made most of the running in the first half of the current year, increasing their contribution to the group's trading profits from £1.9 million to £2.6 million.

To shareholders it makes little difference where profits come from as long as they keep coming, but analysts must continue to view the dependence on fertilisers with some suspicion. The present rise is largely recovery and price rise bonuses, and any boost from Market entry must be counted largely as once and for all fillip to such an international company.

On the present ratings there does not seem to be much room for action in the shares.

ASSOC BRITISH MALT

Profitable option

SLATER WALKER Securities, through a 50 per cent owned subsidiary, has been making approaches to Associated British Malters in its drive to build up its property interests.

The SWS offshoot wants to buy an option on a neat little piece of Southwark property that ABM acquired a couple of years ago when it took over Stevenson and Howell. The property stands in ABM's books at around £300,000 but if planning permission for offices were obtained then the property would be worth well over £3 million—and SWS property men reckon that the chances of such permission being granted are good.

That would mean a neat tenfold capital appreciation for Associated British Malters, or in round terms at least £2.7 million profit, the equivalent of more than 35p a share.

This should add a further

fillip to the ABM share price, already strong in anticipation of a further strong recovery in trading.

Indeed if the half time profits already had for a fast recovery then profits are going to come out at £1.4 million for the year to the end of July compared with a previous pre-tax figure of £878,000. Thus the prospective price earnings ratio is only 9½—bad for a fast recovering group with plenty of extra bounce to come from the utilisation of that large cash inflow.

At 96p the shares are cheap on trading grounds: exciting if the present property negotiations come to fruition.

CRODA

Diluting to taste

THE STOCK MARKET was not too sure what to make of Croda International's interim results announced yesterday. Initially the shares dropped 10p but later jumped 14p to close at 356½p for a net gain of 4p on the day.

Pre-tax profit for the six months ended June is up 37 per cent at £1.94 million and the interim dividend is increased from 12.5 pence to 13 pence.

Sales are shown at £23 million, against just £15 million, but Croda's chairman, Mr F. Wood, says that the substantial increase is because of the consolidation of L. and H. Holdings and profit margins actually strengthened rather than fell.

The market's dilemma is easy to understand. Croda's record in terms of profits is outstanding. In the past four years these have increased from £331,000 to £2.3 million pre-tax and Mr Wood confidently talks of £4 million pre-tax and interest by the year after next.

However most of the growth has come from takeovers and in terms of earnings the record is not quite so impressive. Between 1966 and 1968 earnings per share grew from 2.2p to 15.6p. However in 1969 they fell to 15.3p and last year totalled 19.4p although profits increased by over 30 per cent.

The cynics therefore say that it is all very well Mr Wood talking of £4 million by 1974, but if he goes on diluting the capital at this rate it is simply not worth it.

For example they point to his latest acquisition, A. B. Fleming, the Edinburgh printing ink company. This cost Croda £4.7 million in shares and was

bought on an exit price earnings ratio of 15.

Printing and printing supplies is an intensely competitive industry with low margins and practically no growth. Croda is certainly going to have to work hard to bring Fleming's profit back to the 1965 record level of £961,000 pre-tax. Last year they totalled £641,000.

Mr Wood on the other hand argues that Fleming's business fits in with Croda's packaging division and many of its products are a natural extension of Croda's own business.

With six months' profits from Fleming yesterday's figures suggest that Croda could achieve £3.25 million pre-tax this year, against £2.3 million. This implies a prospective price earnings ratio of around 16 or 17 if fully diluted.

MAM

Biggest and best, but...

THERE'S NO business like City business—to judge from the proud announcement by show biz company Management Agency and Music, you would think that its proposed £15 million entertainment complex in the centre of London is already built. "The largest theatre to be opened in post-war London... the most modern design techniques... extensive cultural amenities..."

Delighted shareholders, however, should not celebrate MAM's acquisition of part of the plum Covent Garden redevelopment scheme too wildly. The press announcement can best be described as premature. Planning permission has not been granted and at the Covent Garden development team offices, no one had heard of the plans, and Westminster Council say that talks are only at a very preliminary stage, along with a lot of other plans for the area.

All is well

NO, THE Growth Fund has not sold its holdings in United Capital Investment, it was simply missed out of yesterday's table. Next week's table will show the holding of 2,000 shares currently valued at £640, and this of course will also alter the cash position. The present profit on the fund started at £5,000 in April this year is now around £4,300.

If you suddenly need a merchant bank you probably needed one before.

The fact that a business needs specialised financial advice in a hurry often means that the situation need never have developed to crisis point at all if a merchant bank had been consulted earlier.

A merchant bank with the breadth of services that Kleinwort Benson provides can help a company take in its stride such situations as the raising of capital, the need to react quickly to a take-over bid or the "now-or-never" development of a business opportunity.

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Flotation of Dan-Air firm next month

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Davies and Newman Holdings, the shipping and aviation company which operates the Dan-Air charter and scheduled services, is coming to the market next month on terms which capitalise the group at around £5 millions.

It is understood that terms of the offer for sale, involving 75 per cent of the capital, will show a prospective price-earnings multiple of around 10—a rating well below the market average but one which reflects the malaise in the national and international aviation industry.

Most of the issue proceeds will accrue to the company to assist expansion requirements and the balance to the vendors, Mr John Davies and Mr Frederick Newman. The biggest shareholder is Mr Newman, who, together with Mr Davies, formed the group in 1923.

Originally shipbrokers and shipping agents, the group expanded into aviation in 1953 and this area is thought to currently contribute about 55 per cent of profits, the remainder coming from the traditional shipping business.

Growth pattern

The prospectus, to be issued by Hambros Bank in about two weeks, will show that the Dan-Air Services subsidiary has enjoyed a consistent growth pattern over the past few years but there are plenty of ghosts in the sky to lend an element of controversy to the flotation.

Most of Dan-Air's business is in the charter field through both "affinity" clubs and package tour operators. With Court Line, it shares most of Clarkson's

business so the vendors will surely be hoping rumours that Shipping Industrial Holdings, Clarkson's parent company, is to bid for Court Line will die down in time for the flotation. Its other main tour customers are Lunn-Poly, now part of Trafalgar House Investments, and Global.

The fleet consists of 11 Comets, four BAC 1-11s, one Boeing 707, a Nord 262 and an HS-748 aircraft. The Boeing is used for transatlantic charters while the 1-11s and Comets for package tours and the scheduled service between Newcastle and Norway. The Nord is employed in a "circular" service between Newcastle, Liverpool, Bristol, Cardiff and Manchester and the HS-748 for a Leeds-Glasgow service.

Unfavourable

Thus the company operates in areas where recent developments have tended to be unfavourable rather than favourable. Transatlantic charter operations are at last about to encounter competition from national carriers (plus tighter controls), and growth of the package tour business is now starting to slacken.

European air fares will probably be coming down sharply next year, which could necessitate thinner margins on the large student charter business while BEA recently warned that all internal operators would need more than the latest 5 per cent fare increase to keep in the black.

These factors should guarantee Davies and Newman a place among the more lively issues of 1971.

Dollar strong in European markets

By TOM TICKELL

The dollar was noticeably stronger in European currency markets yesterday. The mood was extremely nervous and uneasy with the shadow of the International Monetary Fund's meeting in Washington as the major influence in all of them.

In sharp contrast with last week, there was little sign of central bank intervention to strengthen the dollar and weaken currencies for bar-

tering purposes except in Germany. Even there it was on a small scale according to most dealers.

It was in London that the dollar remained closest to its opening level. There was little business and most of the deals that were done were comparatively small.

The rate, which had opened at \$2.4238 to the pound quickly moved in the US currency's favour so that by the middle of the day the price had moved back to \$2.4500.

During the afternoon there was a pattern of zigzagging but the dollar finished only five points above its highest level.

In the forward market the discount on dollars increased slightly but there was almost no activity.

Car output up 24 pc in August

Britain's car industry produced an average of 29,700 cars a week for the four weeks ended August 28—24 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year, the Department of Trade and Industry announced yesterday.

Commercial vehicle production—with 7,100 vehicles a week—was 12 per cent up on the same four weeks of 1970.

The department said there were significant losses in car production because of industrial disputes but they were less serious overall than in August, 1970 and in most earlier months of 1971.

After seasonal adjustments, car production was 7 per cent higher in the June to August period than in the previous three months—16 per cent up on home market production and 3 per cent down on cars for export. In all, 69,418 cars were produced for the home market, and 49,437 for export.

Last Lines suitor quits

It looks as if today's meeting of the shareholders of Lines Bros. will have no option but to put the company into voluntary liquidation. The last of the possible bidders for the group as a whole, the American food giant General Foods, has now withdrawn from the fray.

In a statement published yesterday, General Foods says there is insufficient information available to make a commercial "evaluation of the situation."

For this reason and because the principal subsidiaries of Lines are already effectively in liquidation, General Foods has decided to pull out. It will remain in touch with the liquidators to decide whether to bid for the assets of the subsidiaries of Lines.

Company news briefs

Business changes

Mr A. H. Sansome has been appointed a director of the Laid Group. Mr Sansome is managing director of Metropolitan Canned, a subsidiary of Laird.

Final results

J. B. Broadley: 10 pc (84 pc). Board forecasts final payment of 15 pc (144 pc). Pre-tax profit £159,000 (£125,000).

Interim results

Australian Industrial and Mining Corporation (50 per cent owned by Slater Walker). Loss of \$4275,000 excluding \$494,000 for write-off. Company is now trading profitably.

Bids and deals

Byand is to issue two million shares (market value about £500,000) to Ormont Drug and Chemical Co., a publicly quoted US company, in exchange for (1) licences to manufacture and market the Makzi skin test through-out Continental Europe and Africa (2) about 100,000 Ormont common shares (market value about £500,000).

Textiles boost English Calico profit 10 pc

An increase of almost £300,000 in profit in spite of "poor results" from retail and paper making offshoots—was reported yesterday by the £87 millions English Calico group for the first half of this year.

Credit for the improvement, which took pre-tax profits to £23,297,000 compared with £23,001,000 last time, goes to the company's vast textile activities.

During the half year the directors said there was a "significant improvement" in these activities both in the home market and the USA.

Group sales for the six months went up by £6,200,000 to £77,900,000 and the interim dividend has been maintained at 4 per cent.

Leboff meets

The substantially higher profits forecast by the board of S. Leboff (Fobel, the do-it-yourself group) has materialised with a 55 per cent increase to £204,000 pre-tax for the six months ended June.

The interim dividend goes up the equivalent of one point to 7 per cent and the directors report that future prospects for the group look "very bright."

Setback in first half for Simon

More than £3 millions were lopped off the market value of the Stockport-based Simon Engineering group yesterday when it reported a first-half profit setback and warned of lower earnings for the whole of 1971.

News that pre-tax profits were already some £340,000 lower at £959,000 sent the share price down almost 20p to 142½p. Directors blamed a lower-than-expected level of orders after 1970's record intake for the shortfall. At the same time they said earnings for the 13 months

would be somewhat lower than in 1970.

The interim was unchanged at 12½ per cent and the board said the total would be maintained at 17½ per cent.

Campari payout raised 15 points

A bumper 15 point dividend increase was handed out yesterday by Campari, the leisure, camping and boating equipment firm, with news of another profit record.

The total payout to shareholders goes up from 45 per cent to 60 per cent, after a jump of almost £100,000 in pre-tax earnings to a peak of £275,973 in the year to the end of May.

£4M rights issue from Kingside

Kingside Investment Trust, which is managed by the J. H. Vavasseur Group, is planning a £4 millions rights issue. The price of the issue has yet to be fixed.

Kingside is a small investment trust with an issued ordinary capital of £400,000. The new capital will raise the issued ordinary to £1.85 millions.

Worst share price fall in two months

Depression spread across the equity markets yesterday, contrasting starkly with the persisting strength of gilt-edged securities. Share prices had their sharpest fall for about two months, and the "Financial Times" index closed 7.4 down at 420.1.

The technical state of the market contributed in a major way to the decline. Jobbers with stock on their books often found the known "limits" were their sharpest fall for about two months, and the "Financial Times" index closed 7.4 down at 420.1.

The background to this state of affairs was simply the consensus of investment opinion that at the moment there is really nothing "to go for."

Campari, which made its stock market debut only about two years ago, looks well set for the current trading period. The chairman, Mr Kurt Benschner, said order books were "well filled" and he is "extremely confident of continued success."

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Stocks declined for the sixth consecutive session on Wall Street yesterday in light turnover. The Dow Jones Industrial Index was off 5.84 at 883.47.

Wall Street

HATTERSLEY STELRAD LIMITED

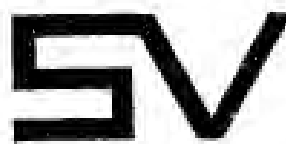
At the Annual General Meeting held on September 27th a resolution was passed changing the name of the Company to:

STELRAD GROUP LIMITED

Excellent Trading Performance

Highlights from the statement of the Chairman, Mr. C. F. Penruddock, C.B.E.

- * SALES increased by 30.74%.
- * GROUP PRE-TAX PROFITS increased to £1,287,233 (£1,195,000 compared with estimated £700,000 for 1969/70 excluding results of acquisitions).
- * EARNINGS PER SHARE increased from 5.47p to 14.35p and after charging exceptional items from 5.28p to 10.93p per share respectively.
- * The Directors recommend a final dividend of 22½% giving a total of 37½% (last year 35%).
- * In the current year, sales of steel radiators and boilers are comfortably ahead of those for the same period last year and the order book overall is running at a higher level. If the same pattern of trade continues, I anticipate a further increase in profits and in earnings per share.



MANUFACTURERS OF DOMESTIC CENTRAL HEATING EQUIPMENT
STELRAD VULCAN

WARD & GOLDSTONE LTD.

Year ended 31st March	1971	1970
Turnover	£'000s 22,780	£'000s 18,141
Trading Profit	2,718	1,823
Depreciation	668	566
Bank Interest	51	133
Profit Before Tax	1,994	1,241
Cash Flow	1,290	820
Dividend	20.0%	15.0%
Dividend Cover	2.1	1.8

Copies of the full Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Ward & Goldstone Ltd., Salford 6.

THE STOCK CONVERSION AND INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED



"Your directors expect a satisfactory upward trend in earnings as a result of the many developments now in hand or projected."

Mr. Robert Clark, M.A., LL.B. (Chairman)

Results for year to 31st March	1971	1970
Net Revenue before Tax (including share of net revenue of associated companies)	£ 1,108,173	£ 910,500
Taxation	180,545	454,783
Net Revenue after Tax	927,628	455,717
Net Cost of Dividend	317,784	177,790
Rate of Dividend	20%	15%

Salient points from Directors' Report

- * Change in presentation of accounts to include group's share of results of associated companies.
- * Current developments include: 249/261 West George Street, Glasgow (100%); 44/48 Dover Street, London W1 (55%); 120 Moorgate, London EC2 (50-1%) and comprehensive development at King's Reach, London SE1 (23%).
- * Developments due to commence shortly include: 102/110 Regency Street, London SW1 (100%); Paisley Central Development Phase II (100%) and 79/93 Wigmore Street, London, W1 (55-6%).
- * Group in a satisfactory liquid position.
- * Net revenue before tax for year to 31st March, 1972, including group's share of associated companies, will be in region of £2.3m.

ENGLISH CALICO LIMITED

Interim Statement

Group results, unaudited, for the six months to 31st July 1971 are as follows:

	1971	1970
SALES to outside customers	£77,900	£71,770
TRADING PROFIT before interest	4,452	4,072
Royalties—Terylene	28	155
	4,480	4,227
Interest	1,193	1,226
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	3,287	3,001
Less: Taxation	1,508	1,498
Minority interests	149	103
	1,630	1,401
PROFIT FOR SHAREHOLDERS	1,640	1,400

A significant improvement in textile activities, particularly U.K. and U.S.A., has been achieved. This has been partially offset by poor results from retail and paper making subsidiaries. The trading profit includes American Thread Co. profit before interest and tax, of £1,458,000 compared with £1,207,000.

Dividends (Gross).

Preference.

Half yearly dividend (£147,000) on 5% Preference Shares will be paid on 30th September, 1971.

Ordinary.

Interim dividend of 4% (as for 1970/71) amounting to £1,369,000 was declared by the Board on 27th September 1971 and will be paid on 20th December 1971 to shareholders on the register on 18th November 1971.

56 Oxford Street, Manchester M60 1BJ.
Tel.: 061-228 1144.

The world's total air cargo system - Pan Am



We're big enough to deliver the world.

One big difference between the world's largest air cargo carrier, Pan Am, and the others is our route system. It links up 124 cities in 84 countries.

What does it mean to you? It means that when you deal with us, we can probably take your shipment all the way. And that's what you want, because with one carrier there's less chance of a mixup.



More flights on more high-density routes. If we say we'll get you there, we'll get you there.

One reason you ship by air is to save time. The more flights we offer, the more chances we have to be ready when you are. Our schedule offers you more flexibility—more flights between the major world markets than any other airline. And we're not just talking flights per week—we're talking flights per day as well.

Here's a sample of daily flights between London and some major markets:-

Boston	2-4 a day	New York	6-11 a day
Chicago	2-6 a day	San Francisco	2-5 a day
Detroit	2-6 a day	Tokyo*	2-6 a day
Frankfurt	5-11 a day	Washington	2-4 a day
Los Angeles	2-5 a day	(*through-pallet service)	



And more through-pallet service.

Our pallet-carrying 707 freighters and 747s serve 49 cities in 34 countries. Pan Am offers more through-pallet service

to more major cities than any other airline.

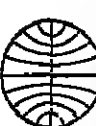
And that's important to you, because if your shipment stays together, it will arrive together, and you'll avoid delays clearing Customs.



We'll reserve the space—even if it's not on our plane.

We can plan the fastest route for your shipment—check on space availabilities—make reservations for you worldwide. And we can do it fast through our worldwide communications network, second only to the Pentagon's.

No matter where your shipment starts—no matter where in the world it's going—no matter how many carriers you use besides Pan Am—we'll confirm the space. All the way. We're big enough to do it.



We answer a call for information as fast as a sales call.

Want to know whether your shipment has arrived? One call to our telephone sales people gets you the answer. In most places they're right at the airport, so it's practically like looking out the window.

And if the need arises, we can use our vast communications network to check up on your shipment anywhere in the world.

Want to know about rates and tariffs, Customs regulations or routes?

We're the ones to call, because we know our way around. We're in business all over the world.

Call your local Pan Am agent. Or call Pan Am, the world's total air cargo system.

We work at it.

£22M fall in sales to Russia expected

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

British companies which trade with Russia are in a state of nerves about tens of millions of pounds' worth of contracts which they suspect could be in danger. All of them are certain that Russia would lose far more than Britain in trade retaliation for the expulsions announced last week—but equally, they all know the unpredictability of trade dealings with the Russian State agencies.

One big exporter to Russia even refused to talk about what might happen on the grounds that anything he said might give the Russians ideas about what to do next.

These worries must be seen against an existing background of uncertainty about Anglo-Russian trade as a whole. There has been a flurry of trade delegations and last year the two countries signed wide-ranging technological information agreements.

There was also intense talk—but remarkably little action—over the series of big industrial projects in which Russia is trying to get the West to cooperate.

These include a giant copper mine—RTZ is still desultorily talking this over with the Russians—and an overland container route to Japan from Europe which is even now being discussed by a trade delegation in London.

There is also the huge plan for the Kama River truck project which was temporarily signed up this year with Mack Trucks of the US. The company has now backed out of the project, claiming that the US State Department had nothing to do with its decision.

In spite of this international activity, the volume of exports from Britain to Russia has dropped sharply this year and the trade imbalance is certain to deteriorate even further in December. Nobody is completely sure why.

There are even fears that the situation could be aggravated.

for instance by a cancellation of some existing orders. International Computers, for instance, only recently managed to get permission to export £6 millions' worth of machines to the Serpukhov Nuclear Physics Institute. There has been no threat of cancelling this, ICL said.

It would be a case of cutting off the nose to spite the face because Russia urgently needs Western computer technology—what one source is quite sure what they might do at such a delicate time.

By the end of this year British exports to Russia are likely to be about £30 million compared with £102 millions last year.

During the year Russian spokesmen have been busily spreading optimism about future prospects and they suggested in June to an East European trade council mission in the pipeline.

There was no intention of pushing down trade with Britain, they said—but at the same time it has gone down. British businessmen are now wondering just how much of the drop is due to British lack of competitiveness, how much to the internal machinations of the Russian buying agencies at a time when a new Five-Year Plan is getting off the ground, and how much is political.

The word from the two Governments is that politics is not concerned, but industry is not convinced. Anglo-Russian trade with West Germany and Japan, for instance, grew far faster than trade with Britain last year, and there is no reason to think this trend has stopped.

After seven months of 1971, Russian exports to Britain stood at £104 million, marginally up on the same period last year. Trade the other way amounted to £49.2 million, which was a drop of over £12 million on the first seven months of 1970; £10 million of the drop was in non-electrical machinery, a category which includes machine tools.

Last year Russia sold Britain £220 million worth of products compared with our exports of £102 million—but while we have a grumble about the trade imbalance, they grumble that all tractors.

we want from them is raw materials. Russia has been conspicuously unsuccessful in selling sophisticated goods abroad.

Russia's two most urgent industrial needs are in computer technology and petroleum refining, in both of which the West is way ahead. In computers, Britain and Europe—and some of the US companies—sell to the Eastern Block.

But it is a fruitless task to try and build a computer by opening one up and studying it and the embargo rules are significantly stricter against exporting production technology, as opposed to the machines.

What the Russians do gain is a knowledge of the software management and systems techniques which transcend the hardware in importance. It is hardware in complicated areas which the together hardware and brainpower that Russia lacks most compared with the West.

The USA has a near monopoly on petroleum technology, most of the world trade in it is done under licence from US companies.

A process contractor said: "The areas we see problems are where the processes could be important in a total war effort, and that includes refineries. But although we know the outlines of the embargo, we do not know the most important details which are decided by day-to-day case law."

Russia would dearly love to know the case law to help it in its continuous step-by-step attempts to push the embargo limits upwards in all areas. Regularly, orders are placed just above the embargo limits to test them—as with the much disputed ICL computer order, which had to be accepted by the Russians as a peace-keeping device.

While licences on many chemical and textile processes are fairly freely exported to Russia, certain export items are in a curious no-man's land. Synthetic rubbers, which the Russians are interested in, are one such case.

NATO believes them to be an important component of war machinery and Russia is carefully testing the temperature of the water during discussions with a number of British companies.

THE TWO major United States international air carriers are seeking US Government help to avoid a transatlantic airfare war.

Officials of Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines have been meeting with Government agencies, expressing their fears that low transatlantic fares recently announced by Lufthansa, the West German airline, will lead to severe financial distress for transatlantic carriers.

In a meeting with the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) on Thursday, TWA and Pan Am representatives are said to have estimated that matching the Lufthansa fares would mean revenue reductions of more than \$100 million a year for each.

The impact on earnings would be severe. The two carriers' concern is shared by US charter flight airlines, though these supplemental carriers were not represented at the meeting.

A transcript of the Thursday meeting has not been released, but one airline participant said: "All we asked (the Government agencies) to do is take a good hard look at the situation."

A Government official said, however, the carriers have made it clear they would like the US to ask the West German Government for compensation for the Lufthansa fare reduction.

Such a Government request is said to be unlikely, however, at least for the present. Lufthansa, after single-

handedly blocking agreement on a new transatlantic fare package supported at Montreal by 38 other members of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), said it would unilaterally cut fares far below the proposals it rejected, to counter growing competition from charter airlines.

Between New York and Frankfurt, for instance, Lufthansa will offer an economy round trip fare of \$420, sharply lower than the present \$530. An excursion ticket for trips of 14 to 45 days in the off season would cost \$210, and youth fares would be lowered to \$195 from \$210 in the off-season.

The fares take effect from February 1. Similar fares, and some even lower, have been announced by Atlantic Airways, a West German charter carrier, and by Irish Airlines.

Lufthansa had blocked the Montreal passage because it objected to the inclusion of "Apex" or advance-purchase excursion fares, arguing that they would be too complicated to regulate and that the rules could be circumvented too easily.

These fares would be as little as \$199 for a London-New York round trip, and would require advance booking of at least three months and a 25 per cent fare deposit to be forfeited on late cancellation.

Although CAB sources described Thursday's meeting as "informational," one member said, "it is understating it to say the transatlantic fare developments are a matter of continuing concern."

Nevertheless, other US Government sources do not foresee any US action, at least in the immediate future. One said, for instance, that nothing very significant is going to happen as far as the State Department is concerned.

Any formal push for talks with the West German Government presumably would have to come from the State Department. The CAB could ask informally for this move, however, and give its views on whether the economics of the fare situation justify it.

Under an agreement with West Germany, similar to those with other West European nations, the US can ask to consult with the West German Government on the fare matter, a course it generally

US leaves Lufthansa fare talks in the air

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hoped the Government would not take "such a foolish course" as to resume the talks.

Asked what would happen if Mr Ohya said: "We would be obliged to campaign to have the Sato Government overthrown."

The federation, which represents both the employers and workers, can exert formidable pressure, and in the past the Government has given up attempts to solve textile problems because of opposition from the industry.

Observers here said that in view of the many other points of friction in Japanese relations with America, including the yen, Mr Sato's Government would very much like a quick settlement of the textile issue. But in the face of the industry's intransigence, he was regarded as being in an almost impossible situation.

The federation today said it would continue its self-imposed restrictions on exports imposed on July 1. But in a resolution, it regretted that the United States had reportedly presented what looked like an ultimatum to Japan, compelling her to choose between an extremely restrictive governmental pact and unilateral imposition of import quotas.

Great sacrifice. The federation said its workers faced a life or death problem. If a governmental pact was concluded as the voluntary restraint programme, had already imposed great sacrifices on the industry. This restricts the growth of exports this year to the American market by 5 per cent over last year's total, with increases of 6 per cent in the next two years.

This represents a considerable cut in view of the considerable growth of textile exports to America, but is still above the American demand for a ceiling of 3 per cent — Reuters.

There have been unconfirmed reports that the American Government might get a Japanese answer on October 1, it would impose quotas on textile imports on October 15.

Mr Ohya told a press conference after meeting Mr Sato, the Prime Minister, that he

Interim results of Universal Printers show a slight rise in the group's profit—up from \$91,000 to \$429,000 before tax. The interim dividend has been held at 5 per cent.

Mr Max Bemrose, the group's chairman, says the increase was achieved in spite of the unfavourable economic climate, the security printing division, in particular, having been adversely affected by the postal strike for much longer than anticipated.

The Mansell Information/Publishing profit has been included in the half-yearly results for the first time, and the previous half-year's figures have been adjusted.

The board is planning to change the name of the company to Bemrose Corporation as about 70 per cent of the group's business is now in packaging.

Small gain for printer

Japan's powerful textile industry today gave a warning that it would campaign to overthrow the Government if it resumed official talks with the United States about textile exports.

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John Lain half time clean profit up

Catching up with its rising share price, John Lain building group, announced sharp rise in interim profit

Before tax, profits jumped from £1,078,000 to £1,578,000 and dividend increased from 1 1/3 p to 1 1/2 p.

"The satisfactory progress referred to in the chairman's annual report continues," company says.

John Lain, the building group, announced a sharp rise in interim profit before tax, from £1,078,000 to £1,578,000, and a dividend increase from 1 1/3 p to 1 1/2 p.

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